The Oxford Democrat.

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR. "THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH." ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 10, NO. 51. PARIS, ME., FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1860. OLD SERIES, VOLUME 27, NO. 9.

Farmers' Department.

"SPEED THE PLOW."

All the arts and sciences pertaining to life, are closely linked together, and are intimately connected with Agriculture.—AGRICOLA.

From the Homestead.

Curing and Preserving Meat.

Pork should be allowed to cool, but not to freeze before cutting. If this is to be deferred several days for the sake of convenience, split the animal and take out the lard. It will then cool quickly and entirely. In cutting up, cut off the head close to the ears; the jowl or under jaw and the head or upper jaw, may be baked fresh, or slightly salted, boiled as pork, the snout, ears and feet, dressed for souse; take out the spare-ribs with as much lean attached as possible, for all the lean that goes into the pork barrel shrinks up and becomes hard; cut the hams and shoulders with a good length of the leg bone, for this will prevent insects and mould getting into the body of the ham, rounded at the large end and only long enough to include the lean, for the fat had better be in the pork than the ham; a strip from the belly as far as the teats should go with the lard; cut the broadside across in strips about eight inches wide; all the fragments which come off about the hams or other parts go for lard or sausages, and the whole carcase is appropriated.

The strips of pork should be packed edgewise in tight casks, a good coating of salt being put between the layers and on the bottom and top of the cask. A half a bushel to the barrel has been thought sufficient, but as the cost is but trifling, we prefer to use about one bushel, that which remains undissolved being good for future use. If the cask is to remain without heading up, fasten the pork down before you add the brine, else as the salt dissolves, the meat may swim. Cover the meat with pure water, or, better, with a brine made as strong as possible, with pure salt, scalding it, and skimming before its application. Rock salt or Turk's Island is preferred for preserving pork, and a prejudice has heretofore existed against the salt manufactured at Syracuse, and other places in Central New York. Some of the salt is doubtless impure from too hasty evaporation and the excessive use of lime, but as much of it is fine, and of course light by the bushel, the difficulty has in part originated from the use of too small a quantity. The solar salt in larger crystals, is very pure and perfectly reliable. If there is much lean pork, add two ounces of saltpeter to the barrel; this will prevent it from becoming very hard, but will give a reddish color. We apprehend no difficulty from the use of molasses casks in packing pork. Molasses and sugar rank next to salt in their preserving qualities, and we often use such casks for hams and beef.

We use the same process for preserving both hams and beef. When cut up, the beef should lie a few days before this operation, rub carefully with fine salt, especially about the bone in the hams, and leave them to drain a few days on a plank; then pack them loosely in a barrel, and cover with a brine made as follows:

Six gallons of water, nine pounds of salt, one quart of molasses, three pounds of brown sugar, three ounces of saltpeter, and one ounce of saleratus. Boil the whole well and skim, and when cold pour it on the meat, which should be entirely covered by it. This will make brine enough for about one hundred pounds.

This is the celebrated "Knickerbocker pickle," recommended by the late Judge Buel, and we are satisfied of its excellence by long trial.

At the end of three weeks take up the hams and repack them, and after laying in the brine as much longer, they are ready for smoking.

Hickory wood and cobs make the best smoke. While caution is used that they are not too near the fire, they had better not freeze while being smoked. In this case the smoke only condenses on the surface and blackens it, but does not penetrate the meat. In fact, freezing at any time is of no benefit to the quality of hams or any other meat, but has a tendency to leave them dry. Smoke the hams to a light chestnut brown, not to a black color.

When well cured, the hams may be very conveniently and perfectly preserved for use, by surrounding each one with a loose bag made of close cotton cloth. This should be tied tightly about the string of the ham, so that neither bugs nor flies can enter.—Hang them from the rafters in a well ventilated garret, and usually they will escape both mould and insects, and improve by age for one or more years.

We have also kept hams by packing in fine salt. If it is dry, and kept in a dry place, it answers well. They will not absorb much more salt; but if damp, they may become perfectly saturated. We have also packed in clean dry ashes, but the result was not very satisfactory.

We repeat the requisites for curing sound pork. Sweet, tight casks; plenty of pure salt, so that some shall remain undissolved, the meat to be cooled but not frozen, and kept at a moderate temperature, covered with a saturated brine.

Lard should be tried as soon as convenient. It must not lie in a close heap while warm, or the part about the kidneys will become tainted. In cutting it up for trying, remove all the lean. Use a very moderate heat, especially at first, and cook till the scraps turn of a light brown color and settle. It is then ready to be strained, and may be depended upon to keep perfectly.

From the Rural New Yorker.

Horizontal Wells.

Wells, as opposed to living fountains of earth-drawn water, are generally reported against. Everybody seems to love the enduring, volunteer fountain, whether found in forest or prairie—among rocks, or gurgling forth from the soil. Poets sing of these fountains, and barbarians worship them—western emigrants shout "Eureka" at their discovery, and there they rest. The world of animate nature slakes its daily thirst with waters self drawn. Man, and only man seeks water in the earth.

If fountains are to be chosen, why not, in hilly and mountainous regions, have all our wells fountains, by digging them horizontally into the hillsides? Mining after coal in Pennsylvania, and gold in California, has clearly illustrated the fact, that wells may be dug into hillsides or banks, or bluffs, as well level or horizontally as down perpendicularly; so that every unlucky thing falling into the water becomes a portion of the contents of the well. Very many of the dairy farm houses in the Empire State may be supplied with water from the hill by means of the artificial fountains we are describing. Also dry pastures may have such wells, and the water gathered in a trough as naturally as if it had always flowed there.

Much dangerous and severe labor may also be saved in drawing the dirt by windlass from the well. Water so very troublesome in common wells, has not to be bailed in the horizontal, as it takes care of itself. The certainty of discovery or cutting off veins of water is greater with the horizontal well than the perpendicular, if it starts in near the base of a hill or anywhere as much below the surface as a common shaft would be likely to be sunk.

How much labor and cost in bringing springs in logs or pipes from distant fields, and in the end only having secured semi-cold water of not half the value for the dairy it had at its source, might have been saved by a trial of the horizontal well. The California Farmer indorses their efficiency, and urges farmers to construct them wherever practicable. The construction is simple and hardly need be described. When the location is chosen, let it be so that the course of the well may rise a few inches as it progresses, that the water, instead of running in, may run out. If it should be sandy or gravelly and the arch incline to fall, plank must be used to support it. The labor can be performed in a wet time or in winter, as the water runs away from instead of into the work. The dirt is easily removed with a wheel-barrow. The stoning may be with an arch in dimensions sufficient for the entrance of a man, or only a drain or gutter to conduct the water. J. S.

Hornby, Steuben Co., N. Y., 1859.

From the Working Farmer.

Manures---Their Abuse.

No subject is so little understood, practically, as the use of manures. When the farmer applies to the scientific man for information on this subject, he does so by abstract questions, which do not fairly define the information he requires, and thus the man of science gropes in the wrong direction; and this difficulty will continue to exist, until mixed men, or those who are conversant with nature's laws, and also conversant with practical agriculture, shall be ready to solve the problems.

We claim that the chief value of manure consists in its inorganic constituents, and their condition or stage of progression.—Thus, we claim that every constituent of an inorganic kind, to be found in an animal organism, has greater value than a similar constituent in vegetable organism; that the potash, soda, chlorine, and every other constituent of the blood of an animal, is more valuable than an equal weight of the same constituent to be found in vegetable matter; and we also claim, that the chief value of stable manure is its inorganic matter, or that portion which will constitute its ash, if burned; that these inorganic constituents have greater value than after burning, simply because their condition insures their more even diffusion through the soil by the decay of the manure; that the nitrogenous portion of the manure is only valuable to the extent that when taken in combination with the life principle of the plant, it enables water to dissolve more freely the inorganic constituents, and supply them to plants; that when a wastage occurs in a barn-yard, by washing, it is the soluble portions of the salts, composed of the inorganic constituents, passing away, which renders such washing expensive, and not simply on account of the loss of the ammoniacal matters. We claim that the reason why experimenters find such large results occurring from manures carelessly spread upon the surface of the soil, beyond the result consequent upon their action as a mulch, must be entirely due to the inorganic constituents of the manure which are not volatile; and it is for this reason that the bones of animals, composed chiefly of inorganic matter, have so great a value in agriculture, particularly when rendered soluble by treatment with sulphuric acid.—When stable manures are composted with headlands and other inorganic matter, the benefits arising therefrom are two-fold; first, by securing a greater amount of division of the valuable portions through the whole mass, and secondly, by the chemical actions which disengage from the more inert portions those inorganic constituents, which, without the presence of the active principles continued in the more active part, would not be liberated and rendered capable of being assimilated by plants.

The loss of ammonia in a badly arranged dung heap, is not the greatest loss, as many suppose, that is, so far as the direct value of the ammonia is concerned as a manurial principle; but the presence of ammonia in the compost heap gives to the water pervading the mass, the power of rendering soluble the more inert portions of inorganic matter, at least, in degree; and to this property of ammonia is to be attributed its greatest value, and not to its direct power upon plants; for as such it has none; its action is secondary; it first acts by enabling water, assisted by the life principle of growing organisms, to dissolve inorganic matter and form lines of salts, which could not form except for this assistance; and these salts, and not the ammonia, is the active food of the plant.

When these effects are steadily borne in mind, the farmer will scarcely be liable to make mistakes in judging of the comparative value of different kinds of manures; he will readily understand why the feces and urine of man so far surpasses in value those of animals; he will understand why a hundred pounds of dried blood, is equal to a ton weight of well fermented barn-yard manure, in practice; and he will also understand that if he permits his barn yard to be drenched, that the portion running away is the more valuable part of the inorganic matter, which is the more soluble and thus so readily parted with; he can also understand the high value of woods-earth, leaf-mould, etc., as they contain large portions of progressed inorganic matter.

The value of road-dust, as a manure, is due to the continued trituration of the particles, and consequent exposure to atmospheric influences, rather than to the ammoniacal matter, to which its value has been erroneously attributed.

The Waste of Sermonizing.

Rev. H. D. Moor, exchanging with Rev. Dr. Chickering, a week or two since, stopped short in his discourse, and said that his sermon had cost him a great deal of labor, but as they did not seem interested in it, and as many were already asleep, he would not proceed any further. The Maine Farmer, after suggesting that beans might have had something to do with it, says:

"But let us be just towards the beans. Congregational drowsiness does not come chiefly from the soporific influences of the gastric economy. When the interest is enlisted, a very poor exhortation will always command the eyes and ears, but the dead in trespasses and sins will not hear Moses and the prophets. If preachers should be divested of a certain sweet delusion, and realize, as they go to the work of the study, how small a portion of the most "intelligent audience," will really hear, from exordium to peroration, the most labored product of scholarship and inspiration, they would scarcely reach that stage in their discourse where the Portland Clergyman broke off ultimately, before they would take a lively sympathy with the "children sitting in the market place." There is no product of human industry that is the subject of so much waste as the sermon. The seeds of the elm, millions of which fall where one takes root and rises again, afford a fair illustration of the luck of words which fall from commissioned lips upon the hearts of men. If observation is not at fault, of all the population of the most church going towns of church going New England, the average attendance upon public worship does not exceed the proportion of one to four; of those who go, not one in four are drawn to the sanctuary by the interest in its devotions. Not more than one in four listens a fourth of the stated time of worship to the words of prayer and exhortation; of those who thus listen, not one in four listens continuously; of those who are all attention, not one in fourteen lays it to heart. Could we look down into the hearts of men, we fear we should say with more assurance than we now say without compunction, that there is no duty performed by the majority of the minority who recognize the duty, so reluctantly, as that of worshiping God; there is no cause where men, in seeking their own, pursue the end so lazily and thriftlessly; there is no voluntary expenditure where money is more reluctantly paid. The scholarly gentleman who took offense at the indifference of his brother's congregation, had reason for lamentation and tears when considering the subject of congregational drowsiness in the abstract; but in the concrete, he should have treated it as a matter of course. St. Paul was wiser in the case of the young man. From his time down, the meeting-house has been a sleeping room. The soul's worth is acknowledged in the speech of man, but practically man cares very little about his soul. What will he give in exchange for it? This is a hard question; but he will give his soul for very little, and, in the minds of his fellows, make a good trade. The triumphs of Christianity are wonderful and glorious, but the fairest Christian garden is still covered by a wicked and perverse generation, who put the last first and the first last."

PRESERVING SHEEP FROM DOGS. The Working Farmer says: "A friend recommends that one sheep in ten should have a bell hung around his neck, and if dogs attack them in the night, the jingling of the bells will scare them off. We have heard many experiments with dogs which proved useless. Alexander Pope once understood a friend, as having heard that when a dog approach, if you turn your back toward him, lean on your knees and throw your coat tail over your shoulders, the dog will be frightened away. His friend asked, 'Mr. Pope, have you tried it?' 'Yes,' said Pope, 'I did, and the consequence is, that I have not been able to sit down with any comfort since.' We fear our friend's bells won't frighten knowing dogs more than one night."

MISCELLANY.

THE WIFE.

I have often had occasion to remark the fortitude with which women sustain the most overwhelming reverses of fortune. Those disasters which break down the spirit of a man, and prostrate him in the dust seem to call forth all the energies of the softer sex, and give such intrepidity and elevation to the character, that at times it approaches to sublimity. Nothing can be more touching than to behold a soft and tender female, who had been all weakness and dependence, and alive to every trivial roughness, while treading the prosperous paths of life, suddenly rising in mental force to be the comforter and support of her husband under misfortune, and abiding, with unshrinking firmness, the bitter blasts of adversity.

As the vine, which has long twined its graceful foliage about the oak, and been lifted by it into sunshine, will, when the hardy plant is rifted by the thunderbolt, cling round it with its caressing tendrils, and bind up his shattered boughs; so is it beautifully ordered by Providence, that woman who is the mere dependent and ornament of man in his happier hours, should be his stay and solace when smitten with sudden calamity; winding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting the drooping head, and binding up the broken heart.

I was once congratulating a friend, who had around him a blooming family, knit together in the strongest affection. "I can wish you no better lot," said he, with enthusiasm, "than to have a wife and children. If you are prosperous, there they are to share your prosperity; if otherwise, there they are to comfort you." And, indeed I have observed that a married man falling into misfortune is more apt to retrieve his situation in the world than a single one; partly because he is more stimulated to exertion by the necessities of the helpless and beloved beings who depend upon him for subsistence; but chiefly because his spirits are soothed and relieved by domestic endearments, and his self-respect kept alive by finding that, though all abroad is darkness and humiliation, yet there is still a little world of love at home, of which he is the monarch. Whereas a single man is apt to run to waste and self-neglect; to fancy himself lonely and abandoned, and his heart to fall to ruin like some deserted mansion, for want of an inhabitant.

These observations call to mind a little domestic story, of which I was once a witness. My intimate friend, Leslie, had married a beautiful and accomplished girl, who had been brought up in the midst of fashionable life. She had, it is true no fortune, but that of my friend was ample; and he delighted in the anticipation of indulging her in every elegant pursuit, and administering to those delicate tastes and fancies that spread a kind of witchery about the sex. "Her life," said he, shall be like a fairy tale."

The very difference in their characters produced an harmonious combination; he was of a romantic and somewhat serious cast; she was all life and gladness. I have often noticed the mute rapture with which he would gaze on her in company, of which her sprightly powers made her the delight; and how, in the midst of applause, her eye would still turn to him, as if there alone she sought favor and acceptance. When leaning on his arm, her slender form contrasted finely with his tall, manly person. The fond confiding air with which she looked up to him seemed to call forth a flush of triumphant pride and cherishing tenderness as if he doted on his lovely burden for its very helplessness. Never did a couple set forward on the flowery path of early and well-suited marriage with a fairer prospect of felicity.

It was the misfortune of my friend however, to have embarked his property in large speculations; and he had not been married many months, when, by a succession of sudden disasters, it was swept from him, and he found himself reduced almost to penury. For a time he kept his situation to himself, and went about with a haggard countenance, and a breaking heart. His life was but a protracted agony; and what rendered it more insupportable was the necessity of keeping up a smile in the presence of his wife; for he could not bring himself to overwhelm her with the news. She saw, however, with the quick eye of affection, that all was not well with him. She marked his altered looks and stifled sighs, and was not to be deceived by his sickly and vapid attempts at cheerfulness. She tasked all her sprightly powers and tender blandishments to win him back to happiness; but she only drove the arrow deeper into his soul. The more he saw cause to love her, the more torturing was the thought that he was soon to make her wretched. A little while, thought he, and the smile will vanish from that cheek—the song will die away from those lips—the lustre of those eyes will be quenched with sorrow; and the happy heart which now beats lightly in that bosom, will be weighed down like mine, by the cares and miseries of the world.

At length he came to me one day, and related his whole situation in a tone of the deepest despair. When I had heard him through, I inquired, "Does your wife know all this?" At the question he burst into an agony of tears. "For God's sake?" cried he, "if you have any pity on me, do not mention my wife; it is the thought of her that drives me almost to madness!"

"And why not?" said I. "She must know it sooner or later; you cannot keep it long from her, and the intelligence may break upon her in a more startling manner, than if imparted by yourself; for the accents of those we love soften the harshest tidings. Besides, you are depriving yourself of the comforts of her sympathy; and not merely that, but also endangering the only bond that can keep hearts together—an unreserved community of thought and feeling. She will soon perceive that something is secretly preying upon your mind; and true love will not brook reserve; it feels undervalued and outraged, when even the sorrows of those it loves are concealed from it."

"O, but, my friend! to think what a blow I am to give to all her future prospects—how I am to strike her very soul to the earth, by telling her that her husband is a beggar! that she is to forego all the elegancies of life—all the pleasures of society—to shrink with me into indigence and obscurity! To tell her that I have dragged her down from the sphere in which she might have continued to move in constant brightness—the light of every eye—the admiration of every heart! How can she bear poverty? she has been brought up in all the refinements of opulence. How can she bear neglect? she has been the idol of society. O, it will break her heart!"

I saw his grief was eloquent, and I let it have its flow; for sorrow relieves itself by words. When his paroxysm had subsided, and he had relapsed into moody silence, I resumed the subject gently, and urged him to break his situation at once to his wife. He shook his head mournfully, but positively.

"But how are you to keep it from her? It is necessary she should know it, that you may take the steps proper to the alteration of your circumstances. You must change your style of living—nay," observing a pang to pass across his countenance, "do not let that afflict you. I am sure you have never placed your happiness in outward show—you have yet friends, who will not think the worse of you for being less splendidly lodged; and surely it does not require a palace to be happy with Mary—"

"I could be happy with her," cried he, convulsively, "in a hovel! I could go down with her into poverty and the dust! I could—I could—God bless her! God bless her," cried he, bursting into a transport of grief and tenderness.

"And believe me, my friend," said I, stepping up, and grasping him warmly by the hand, believe me, she can be the same with you. Ay, more; it will be a source of pride and triumph to her—it will call forth all the latent energies and fervent sympathies of her nature; for she will rejoice to prove that she loves you for yourself. There is in every true woman's heart a spark of heavenly fire, which lies dormant in the broad daylight of prosperity; but which kindles up and beams and blazes in the dark hour of adversity. No man knows what the wife of his bosom is—no man knows what a ministering angel she is—until he has gone with her through the fiery trials of this world."

There was something in the earnestness of my manner, and the figurative style of my language, that caught the excited imagination of Leslie. I knew the auditor I had to deal with; and, following up the impression I had made, I finished by persuading him to go home, and unburden his sad heart to his wife.

I must confess, notwithstanding all I had said, I felt some solicitude for the result. Who can calculate on the fortitude of one whose life has been a round of pleasure? Her gay spirits might revolt at the dark, downward path of low humility suddenly pointed out before her, and might cling to the sunny regions in which they had hitherto revelled. Besides, ruin in fashionable life is accompanied by so many galling mortifications, to which in other ranks it is a stranger. In short, I could not meet Leslie the next morning without trepidation. He had made the disclosure.

"And how did she bear it?"

"Like an angel! It seemed rather to be a relief to her mind, for she threw her arms around my neck, and asked if this was all that had lately made me unhappy. But, poor girl," added he, "she cannot realize the change we must undergo. She has no idea of poverty but in the abstract; she has only read of it in poetry, where it is allied to love. She feels as yet no privation; she suffers no loss of accustomed conveniences. When we come practically to experience its sordid cares, its paltry wants, its petty humiliations—then will be the real trial."

"But," said I, "now that you have got over the severest task, that of breaking it to her, the sooner you let the world into the secret the better. The disclosure may be mortifying; but then it is a single misery and soon over; whereas you otherwise suffer it in anticipation every hour in the day. It is not poverty so much as pretence, that harasses a ruined man—the struggle between a proud mind and an empty purse—the keeping up a hollow show that must soon come to an end. Have the courage to appear poor, and you disarm poverty of its sharpest sting." On this point I found Leslie perfectly prepared. He had no false pride himself, and as to his wife, she was only anxious to conform to their altered fortunes.

Some days afterwards he called upon me in the evening. He had disposed of his dwelling-house and taken a small cottage in the country, a few miles from town. He had been busied all day in sending out furniture. The new establishment required few articles, and those of the simplest kind. All the furniture of his late residence had been sold, excepting his wife's harp. That he said, was too closely associated with the idea of herself; it belonged to the little story of their loves; for some of the sweetest moments of their courtship were those when he had leaned over that instrument and listened to the melting tones of her voice. I could not but smile at this instance of romantic gallantry in a doting husband.

He was now going out to the cottage, where his wife had been all day superintending its arrangement. My feelings had become strongly interested in the progress of this family story, and as it was a fine evening, I offered to accompany him.

He was wearied with the fatigues of the day, and as we walked out, fell into a fit of gloomy musing.

"Poor Mary!" at length broke, with a sigh, from his lips.

"And what of her?" asked I; "has anything happened to her?"

"What," said he, darting an impatient glance, "is it nothing to be reduced to this paltry situation—to be caged in a miserable cottage—to be obliged to toil almost in the menial concerns of her wretched habitation?"

"Has she then repined at the change?"

"Repined! she has been nothing but sweetness and good-humor. Indeed, she seems in better spirits than I have ever known her; she has been to me all love, and tenderness, and comfort!"

"Admirable girl!" exclaimed I. "You call yourself poor, my friend; you never were so rich—you never knew the boundless treasures of excellence you possess in that woman."

"O! but, my friend, if this first meeting at the cottage were over, I think I could then be comfortable. But this is her first day of real experience; she has been introduced into a humble dwelling—she has been employed all day in arranging its miserable equipments—she has, for the first time, known the fatigues of domestic employment—she has, for the first time, looked round her on a home destitute of everything elegant—almost of everything convenient; and may now be sitting down, exhausted and spiritless, brooding over a prospect of future poverty."

There was a degree of probability in this picture which I could not gainsay, so we walked on in silence.

After turning from the main road up a narrow lane, so thickly shaded with forest trees as to give it a complete air of seclusion, we came in sight of the cottage. It was humble enough in its appearance for the most pastoral poet; and yet it had a pleasing rural look. A wild vine had overrun one end with a profusion of foliage; a few trees threw their branches gracefully over it; and I also observed several pots of flowers tastefully disposed about the door, and on the grass-plot in front. A small wicket gate opened upon a footpath that wound through some shrubbery to the door. Just as we approached, we heard the sound of music—Leslie grasped my arm; we paused and listened. It was Mary's voice singing, in a style of the most touching simplicity, a little air of which her husband was peculiarly fond.

I felt Leslie's hand tremble on my arm. He stepped forward to hear more distinctly. His step made a noise on the gravel walk. A bright, beautiful face glanced out at the window and vanished—a light footstep was heard—and Mary came tripping forth to meet us; she was in a pretty rural dress of white; a few wild flowers were twisted in her fine hair; a fresh bloom was on her cheek; her whole countenance beamed with smiles—I had never seen her look so lovely.

"My dear George," cried she, "I am so glad you are come! I have been watching and watching for you; and running down the lane, and looking out for you. I've set out a table under a beautiful tree behind the cottage; and I've been gathering some of the most delicious strawberries, for I know you are fond of them—and we have such excellent cream—and everything is so sweet and still here—O?" said she, putting her arm within his, and looking up brightly in his face, "O, we shall be so happy!"

Poor Leslie was overcome. He caught her to his bosom—he folded his arms round her—he kissed her again and again—he could not speak, but the tears gushed into his eyes; and he has often assured me, that though the world has since gone prosperously with him, and his life has, indeed, been a happy one, yet never has he experienced a moment of more exquisite felicity.

[Washington Irving's Sketch Book.

"The Eagle's Nest of the Republic."

A number of years ago, happening to be in Paris on the 4th of July, with many other Americans, we agreed to celebrate "the day" by a dinner at the Hotel Maurice. There were seventy-two of us in all. We had but one guest. This was M. de Tocqueville, who had rendered himself famous by his great work upon Democracy in America. During the festivities of the evening, after the cloth had been removed, and speechifying had commenced, some gentleman alluded *en passant* to the fact that he was born in Connecticut. "*Connect-de-coot*," exclaimed Monsieur De Tocqueville, as he suddenly rose, with the enthusiasm of a Frenchman, "Vy, messieurs, I vill tell you, vid the permission of de presidante of this festi*val*, von very *lee*tal story, and then I vill give you von grand sentiment, to dat little State you call Connect-de-coot. Von day ven I vas in de gallery of the House of Representatif, I held von map of de Confederation in my hand. Dere was von leetle yellow spot dat dey call Connect-de-coot. I found by the Constitution he was entitled to six of his boys on dat floor. But ven I make de acquaintance person*elle* with de member, I find dat more than tirty of the Representatif was born in Connect-de-coot. And then ven I was in the gallery of the House of the Sen*at*, I find de Constitution permit Connect-de-coot to send two of his boys to represent him in dat legislature. But vonce more when I make de acquaintance person*elle* of the Senator, I find nine of the Senator was born in Connect-de-coot. So den, gentlemen, I have made my leetle speech; now I vill give you my grand sentiment.

"*Connect-de-coot*, the leetle yellow spot dat make the clock peddler, the school-master, and de Senator. De first give you time; the second tell you what you do with him, and the sird make your law and your civilization"—and then, as he was resuming his seat amidst roars of laughter, he rose again, and with that peculiar gesticulation which characterises all Frenchmen in moments of excitement, he shook his finger tremulously over the assembled *confreres*, and exclaimed at the top of his voice, "Ah! gentleman, dat leetle yellow State you call Connect-de-coot, is one very great miracle to me." [Democratic Age.

Paul Jones and his Great Naval Battle.

The Virginia Index is publishing a series of interesting sketches by Mr. Thos. Chase, of Chesterfield, of "The Life, Character and times of Paul Jones." They throw much light on the character of Paul Jones, and give, we doubt not, a most faithful account of the famous battle of his ship, the Bon Homme Richard, with the Serapis. After stating that the ships were locked together, which was effected by Jones, because he saw that to keep off at fair gun shot, with a new and strong frigate like the Serapis, would never do for such a crazy old hulk as the Bon Homme Richard, Mr. Chase says:

"The working of the big guns had been suspended during the time of lashing the ships together, but was soon resumed. Of course neither ship could use her guns but on one side, and these were nearly muzzle to muzzle—so near that those who handled the ramrod, sometimes hit each other. "Fair play, you infernal Yankee!" an Englishman would exclaim. "Mind your eye, John Bull, or I'll," &c.

The firing was most rapid, particularly on Jones' part, for it could do the ships no hurt, except to knock the guns about a little, and knock off the gunwales, and occasionally raise a cloud of splinters from each other's decks. Jones and his men kept a very sharp look out that Pearson and his men did not cut the lashings and sever the ships. Both had men in the rigging doing all the mischief they could. In this kind of play Jones had the best of it; for his men were more terrible, and his spars and yards were longer, still Pearson would not surrender, insisting that Jones ought to.

Capt. Landais, with the Alliance, came up to help Jones, and fired a broadside, but of necessity it hurt Jones as it did Pearson. Jones immediately cried out—"Capt. Landais, let us alone—I can handle him. Both ships were often on fire, and as often were extinguished. Had it not been for the men in the sails, this was one of the safest sea-fights, so far as the men on deck were concerned, that almost ever happened—I mean after the ships were lashed together. The flash of the guns would go clear across the decks, and the men by keeping a good look-out, could avoid being hurt, by stepping a little aside.

Had the Bon Homme Richard been a new, strong ship, as was the Serapis, both might have lain there and wasted powder and thrown shot until they rotted, before sinking either with the guns of the other. But the Bon Homme Richard was old and rotten, and was leaking badly before Jones made her fast to the Serapis, and thus fast, the strain upon her against the other ship and from the explosion of the guns made her leak worse, and it was evident that ere long she must go down.

Some of Jones's men and one of his officers told him she must go down, and proposed a surrender. "You never mind that; you shall have a better ship to go home in," said Jones, pleasantly. Jones and all his men, and Pearson and his crew, very well knew that if the Bon Homme Richard was about to sink, she would capsize the Serapis, and both go down together. It was, therefore, likely to be a test between Jones and Pearson—which, for the sake of saving himself and men from a watery grave, would strike first.

But Jones had recourse to a stratagem, which was completely successful. He secretly sent his men below, one by one, with the strictest possible orders to be fully prepared for boarding, and at a given signal to rush on deck, and he would lead them on to the deck of the Serapis, and clear it. So Jones's men seemed to diminish, though not very fast, until only about thirty were left on deck. Pearson, supposing they were killed or badly wounded, and that Jones must soon strike his colors, was thrown completely off his guard. This was Jones's time. Giving his signal, his men were ready in an instant, and with Jones ahead, with his deadly sword, rushed like hell-hounds upon the deck of the Serapis, killing every thing they could reach, and in a very short time would have killed everything on board; but Captain Pearson, seeing his time had come, cried with a loud voice, "Captain Jones, I surrender"—at the same time time taking his sword by the blade, and presenting the handle to Jones, and with the next breath ordered the colors to be taken down.

This was in the night. On the next evening the Bon Homme Richard went down head foremost. Thus terminated the strangest naval fight on record. Paul Jones took the Serapis, but Capt. Pearson sunk the Bon Homme Richard.

The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE, JAN. 20, 1860.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY
WM. A. PIDGIN & Co.,
PROPRIETORS.

JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

Terms.—One Dollar and Fifty cents per year, IN ADVANCE; Two Dollars at the end of the year.

CLUBBING. To accommodate such as are willing to aid in extending the circulation of a home paper, where the money accompanies the order, we will send

10 Copies, for one year, for	$12.50
20 " "	20.00

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☞Payment for all advertisements is held to be due from the date of the first insertion.

☞Communications should be directed to "The Oxford Democrat," Paris, Me.

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The Republican National Convention

A National Republican Convention will meet at Chicago, on Wednesday, the 13th day of June next, at 12 o'clock (noon,) for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and Vice President at the next election.

The Republican electors of the several States, the members of the People's party of Pennsylvania, and of the Opposition party of New Jersey, and all others who are willing to co-operate with them in support of the candidates who shall there be nominated, and who are opposed to the policy of the present Administration; to Federal corruption and usurpation; to the extension of Slavery into the Territories; to the new and dangerous political doctrine that the Constitution, of its own force, carries Slavery into all the Territories of the United States; to the reopening of the African slave-trade; to any inequality of rights among citizens; and who are in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union under the Constitution recently adopted by its people; of restoring the Federal Administration to a system of rigid economy, and to the principles of Washington and Jefferson; of maintaining inviolate the rights of the States, and defending the soil of every State and Territory from lawless invasion; and of preserving the integrity of this Union, and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws passed in pursuance thereof, against the conspiracy of the leaders of a sectional party to resist the majority principle as established in this Government at the expense of its existence, are invited to send from each State two delegates from every Congressional District and four delegates at large to the Convention.

EDWIN D. MORGAN, New-York.
JOSEPH BARTLETT, Maine.
GEORGE G. FOGG, N. H.
LAWRENCE BRAINERD, Vt.
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THOMAS SPOONER, Ohio.
CASSIUS M. CLAY, Kentucky.
JAMES RITCHIE, Indiana.
NORMAN B. JUDD, Illinois.
ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, Mich.
JOHN H. TWEEDY, Wisconsin.
ALEXANDER H. RAMSEY, Minn.
ANDREW J. STEVENS, Iowa.
ASA S. JONES, Missouri.
MARTIN F. CONWAY, Kansas.
LEWIS CLEPHANE, D. C.

We learn that the inhabitants of Lovell, at a meeting held on Monday, chose Col. Elden Barker, an agent to go to Augusta, and take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the setting off of lands of David Ring, from Lovell to Sweden.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. It is rumored that the Democratic Convention, in the 2d district, for the selection of delegates to the Charleston Convention, which will soon be called, is to be held in this village. The programme of the "Board of Trade" will probably be carried out, and Buchanan delegates selected.

A STORMY SESSION. The telegraph reports a stormy Executive Session on Monday. The nomination of Faulkner, to the French mission was before the Senate. Mr. Wilson charged him with being a disunionist. Faulkner was confirmed, by a vote of 30 to 21. Clingman made a severe speech against the election of Seward. Mr. Doolittle of Wisconsin replied, and charged the South with severity. Toombs gave the lie to Doolittle, who hurled it back. Consternation followed, and a hurried adjournment was carried. Clingman, Clay, Mason and Wigfal justified the disunion sentiments of Faulkner; and it will be seen that every democrat in the Senate endorses them.

DEPUTY AT FRYEBURG. It will be seen, by the card in another column, that J. S. Powers of Fryeburg has been appointed as Deputy Sheriff in place of John Swan, deceased.

PARIS HILL ACADEMY. The Spring term of this institution is already announced. It will commence on the 27th of February. The announcement shows a teacher's staff of as great excellence as can be found in any Academy in this County. Mr. Leonard, the Principal, is not only a thorough scholar; but also an excellent and successful Teacher. Miss Barker has also proved herself a good assistant. Mr. Gechrell, as a Teacher in Music has received a liberal patronage in this vicinity; and has a deservedly high reputation in his department.

Scholars will find this Academy a good Institution, See advertisement.

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce reports that Mrs. Daniel Webster leads a quiet and dignified life in New York city, surrounded by relatives and friends.

Editorial Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1860.

The reasons for the delay in the organization of the House for six weeks, are so well understood by the country, it is quite unnecessary for us to refer to them. So far as we can judge, they will continue to defeat the election of a Speaker for an indefinite time to come, unless the democratic party in the House stop fillibustering and pay some little attention to the matters now pressing upon the House from all parts of the country. By way of variety the House came near a fight on Thursday last, growing out of language addressed by Clark of New York, to Mr. Haskin, one of his colleagues. Members gathered up in the centre aisle, and in the confusion of the moment, the excitement was greatly augmented by a loaded pistol dropping accidentally from the breast pocket of Haskin. He afterwards said he had no intention of using it, but had it in his pocket to protect himself against Washington ruffianism. It is a fact very much to be regretted that members of Congress feel it their duty, for their personal protection and safety, to carry deadly weapons into the Halls of Congress, yet it is so. A collision on the floor of the House, and the use of a weapon would result in consequences fearful to contemplate. Upon the Republican side of the House but little debating talent has been drawn out, for the reason that nearly all the members have abstained from speech making; and so far as we can judge from what has been said upon the other side, the present House, so far as they are concerned, will not compare in point of ability with the 34th or 35th Congress. They have no men to lead off who will compare at all with Cobb of Georgia, Jones of Tennessee, Orr of South Carolina, and Stephens of Georgia. Among the twenty-three South Americans are found a large proportion of able men. Nelson of Tennessee in his speech at the early part of the session, placed himself in the front ranks of debators. Etheredge of the same State is a fluent, pleasing speaker, and will tell a story or crack a joke with as good grace and effect as any man in the House. Messrs. Davis and Harris of Baltimore, are both strong, logical debators. Gilmer of North Carolina, and Hill of Georgia, are both able men and excellent legislators. If the House is ever organized we shall give our readers brief descriptions of some of its leading men upon all sides of the House.

Judge Douglas was in the Senate last week, and upon one occasion engaged in a running debate with Messrs. Davis of Mississippi, Clay of Alabama, and several southern Senators. Of course it turned on the soundness of Douglas's views of the question of popular sovereignty. The Little Giant is evidently yet laboring under serious bodily indisposition, and we thought considering this, and the fact that he has but just one other Senator on the democratic side of the House who defends him at all, his opponents "pitch into him" rather unceremoniously. Pugh of Ohio, has been battling with the whole row of democratic Senators on Douglas's side of the question, and he is the only man who comes to his assistance. The debate was interesting, from the fact that it tended to shadow forth the disturbing elements that now are at work in the democratic party. Judge Douglas is getting a large majority of the delegates to the Charleston Convention from the free States. His success in Indiana is exceedingly mortifying to Bright and Fitch, the bogus Senators from that State who are deadly opposed to him. This success gives Douglas *pluck* to stand up against the odds against him in the Senate. But there is one fact that his southern friends often remind him of, that scarcely any of those States sending delegates to Charleston for him can give any democratic candidate a single electoral vote. For this reason the south will have their way in that Convention, and neither Douglas or any other candidate can be nominated against their wishes. And for this reason he cannot be nominated, even if he should carry every free State in that Convention. It is true that would give him a majority, but not two-thirds of the votes; hence he will be broken down just as Van Buren was in 1848. If the North undertake to override the South by majorities, the latter will bolt the Convention, and set up for themselves. Breckenridge of Kentucky, the Vice President, had a fair look for the nomination until he made his speech to his State Legislature, on the occasion of his election to the Senate, in which he took ultra southern ground, which would kill him as dead as Julius Cæsar in every free State. Joe Lane is talked of, and meets with considerable favor from southern men; but he, too, would be a very easy man to dispose of, for more reasons than one. We could beat him with the most objectionable man that has been spoken of for the Chicago nomination. Gov. Wise is apparently out of the ring. His Donnelly letter, and parade over the Harper Ferry tragedy, have "put his pipe out." Fernando Wood, since his success in the municipal election of New York City, has been trying his hand at getting a double delegation from that State exactly after the programme in Wise's letter; and although his opponents laugh at his attempts, he may give some of his enemies some trouble, if he accomplishes nothing more. Guthrie is talked about in various circles, and so is Franklin Pierce, but neither of them, as the land lays now, stand the ghost of a chance at Charleston. We still incline to the opinion we probably expressed more than a year ago, that Senator Hunter of Virginia has the inside track, and will be the man nominated. He is really an extreme southern man, but he is shrewd, far-seeing, always cool, and has a faculty of doing and saying things without offence, even to his enemies. In point of ability he is second to none of his competitors—has great powers of personal endurance, and is one of the most industrious, hard-working members of the Senate. But we consider all speculations relative to the Charleston nominee, that can *now* be made, wild and uncertain. The political elements in the democratic party are at present in a chaotic state. The great question now seems to be in the southern States, and with the opponents of Douglas, how they can best dispose of the Little Giant. The elements of the opposition to him will probably unite and insure his defeat. Who the man is that will be taken to do it, is yet a matter of conjecture and speculation.

Senator Seward has returned to the Senate from his European tour, looking in excellent health and spirits. Senator Sumner is also at his post, apparently as well as ever. Judge Wilkinson, the new Republican Senator from Minnesota, has also arrived and taken his seat. The President kept open doors upon New Year's day, and has also had one reception since, but both were very thinly attended.

Baron Macaulay Dead.

The Europa brings intelligence of the death of Macaulay, the graceful historian of England. He was born in 1800, at Rothby Temple, Leicestershire. In early life he was celebrated for his literary acquirements, but he was destined for the bar, to which he was admitted in 1826. He went into politics, however, and in 1830 became Secretary of the Board of Control. In 1834 he went to India as Member of the Supreme Council, retiring in 1837. He was engaged in political and literary labors till 1846, when he was Paymaster of Forces. In 1847 the people threw him out of Parliament, and in 1848 he published the 1st and 2d volumes of his History of England. In 1852 he returned to Parliament by the people of Edinburgh, where he remained till 1856. The 3d and 4th volumes of his History appeared in 1855, and two more volumes have been announced to appear the ensuing season.

He was raised to the peerage, under the title of Baron Macaulay, in 1857,—the title becoming extinct with his death.

We find in the Boston Journal, from which we have condensed the above sketch, the following notice of his labors as an historian and essayist: "His knowledge is wonderful, and yet we believe it has, on particular points, been shown to be faulty. His speculations are thought not to be so profound as acute. His style is exceedingly entertaining, and yet its antithetical brilliancy is less adapted for historical writings than for those of less pretension. But in one respect his merit is incontestable; and that is, his success in presenting the common facts of former times—just that which we wish to know, but never find in histories—in their true relations, and with pictorial effect. Here he has positively enlarged the domain of history, and his influence will ever be felt. As an essayist, it Macaulay is not the greatest in the English language—we mean in that graver class of efforts than the sketches of Addison and Goldsmith—it is because there is yet no decidedly pre-eminent name in that department. But surely no other has excelled him in the mastery of pertinent facts, in perfect lucidity of expression, in nicety and fertility of illustration, or in a rapid and adroit development of his subject, while we can recall no other who combines quite so many of these and similar excellences."

BANK COMMISSIONERS' REPORT. The Report of the Bank Commissioners, just published, exhibits a highly satisfactory condition of the banks in Maine. Of the six banks chartered last winter only two have gone into operation. The Sanford bank, under temporary injunction, last year, has paid in its full capital, and was to resume operations on the 1st of January. The Atlantic bank has deposited funds for the redemption of its bills and is winding up its affairs. The Norombega bank is in the hands of receivers. The Commissioners condemn the almost universal practice of exacting usurious interest.

The number of banks now in operation is 69, with a capital of $7,576,790, and a circulation of $4,144,002. Whole number of stockholders 7,588. Of this number 822, holding $1,323,940 reside out of the State. They are of opinion that a large portion of this is held by parties in this State, and recommend the enaction of a law laying a tax upon this capital, with means provided for its collection.

There are 10 Saving's banks reported, with deposits amounting to $885,211,37, made by 4,997 individuals, with a surplus of profits amounting to $38,186,41. The officers of these institutions receive no compensation.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND. In alluding to the school for the Blind, recently established at Bangor, we took occasion to question some of the statements made through the columns of the Courier, relating to the number of that class of scholars in this State, compared with the other New England States. Since that time we have been furnished with statistics, by Hon. George Pierce, late Member of the Executive Council, which show that the article was faulty in other particulars. The statement is there made that Maine pays annually $4,000, as tuition for blind scholars.

All the blind pupils, whose tuition is paid by the State, are at the Perkins Institution, in Boston. There were admitted at that institution, from Maine, in 1854, 4 pupils; 1855, 2; 1856, 2; 1857, 8; 1858, 2; total, 18. Of this number 5 have left, leaving of old pupils, 13 at the school. The Governor and Council, last September, reported favorably on 10 applications, but it is not now known whether all or but part of the number, have gone. The whole expense of these scholars to the State, is $160 each per year, so that the average cost for this class of pupils, from 1854 to September, 1859, has been but $1096. The appropriation for this purpose is a general one, for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind. It has been $5000, annually, up to 1859, when it was raised to $5,500. The Deaf and Dumb are placed at the American Asylum, at Hartford, Conn., and the annual expense is $115, each. In 1859, there were 34 pupils, belonging to this State, whose support would amount to $3910, and yet the appropriation is not exhausted, by some $500.

If a good institution can be established within this State, it might be advantageous to the State to send its charity scholars to it for instruction. But we think care should be taken not to impair its prospects, by too highly colored statements.

Miss Anna F. Skolfield, of Bethel, Maine, was at work in the Pemberton mill at the time of the accident, and escaped unharmed.

The Lawrence Disaster.

The dailies from Massachusetts are filled with the sad details of this most terrible affair. We have no room for the whole, but condense the following facts which will give an idea of the horror of the scene:

THE FALL.

The Journal says:

"From the accounts before us, it appears that the first shock of the impending ruin manifested itself in the southern end of the building, and then ran northward through the building (especially on the lower floors) as fast as a man could well run. Whether the original displacement was in the foundations or not, the terrible tremor sent by it through the whole building would seize upon the weak parts, wherever they were, and thus much confuse the subsequent process of the fall. Generally, it is evident that the southern (long) wall fell inwards, the end walls by the canal outward, and the other long wall outward, probably. The middle floors seem to have fallen before the lower; inasmuch as John E. Chase, in the third story, saw that floor fall, while nothing fell from above, and John Patterson, on the first floor, saw the whole of the upper story coming down, the centre of the ceiling being lowest. If during these quick moments, the lower floor remained firm while the ceiling was bending, it gives us reason to suppose that most of those upon it actually availed themselves of their superior means of egress, and are safe.

THE ESCAPES.

The manner in which the building fell was such that those who were in favorable positions escaped from the doors and windows, and when the walls had settled the heavy machinery separated the floors so that between each were many victims, unharmed. The citizens immediately set about liberating these, while those not thus engaged occupied themselves in passing refreshments the imprisoned to sustain them until relieved. The accounts of hairbreadth escapes are numerous. A man took up and bore to his home, the dead body of his wife, as he supposed. Suddenly she threw up her arms and exclaimed, "I'm safe!" changing the house from that of mourning to one of thanksgiving. She will fully recover. The body of a little girl was discovered, closely wedged in between masses of iron. The workmen endeavored to remove the supposed corpse without mutilation. After loosening the pieces, she jumped up and ran off, apparently but little injured. Three girls hung upon a brace until removed by ladders; and a very large number are reported whose escape seems almost miraculous.

THE FIRE.

While the most active exertions were being made to rescue the sufferers, a man while endeavoring to pass a pitcher of coffee to some persons in the ruins, dropped his lantern, which contained a fluid lamp. This broke in falling, and instantly set fire to the mass of ruins, literally roasting alive those who were confined between the floors. These were tight and filled with oil, and shed off the water so that it could not penetrate to the flames beneath, and the fierce heat rendered any further attempt to rescue the victims impossible.

When this last calamity was discovered the imprisoned victims were frantic in their cries for help—that help which it was impossible to render.

"A gentleman stated that shortly before the fire broke out, he with another, had discoverered two young ladies near each other, but buried several feet under a promiscuous mass. They proceeded as fast as possible to clear away the timber, &c. Slow work was this, and nearly half an hour passed by before the rescuers were able to reach the sufferers, who were encouraged and told that all danger had passed. Coffee was passed to the one nearest, who drank and passed the cup to her companion. They evinced no pain, but were anxious to be released as soon as possible. The work of removing went on for several minutes longer, when suddenly a cry of fire and the immediate bursting out of a hot sheet of flames near by filled the party with the utmost consternation. The exceedingly hot flames spread rapidly upon them accompanied with black thick smoke. The two men were driven back, and then tried again to rescue the victims, but all to no purpose. It was thought they must have been suffocated within a few moments from the time they were left to their inevitable fate, for the smoke completely enveloped them. The gentleman relating this said he should ever bear in mind the expression of these poor creatures when they realized their second danger.

Among the many painful incidents of this dreadful night, the following is related by one of the fire engineers. When the fire was beginning to rage, and before it had stifled the cries and groans of those in the ruins, he, with others, forced his way against the smoke and flame, to try and rescue some of those whose voices he could hear.

Suddenly he caught sight of three persons, imprisoned by a crumbled partition—two men and a woman. He even caught one of the men by the hand, and hoped to draw him out, but the crackling of the flames around him, and the warning voice of an officer, impelled him reluctantly to desist, and by a timely retreat to save his own life. Neither of the three persons appeared injured at all, and they must have literally roasted alive.

As a relief from this saddening narrative, I will mention the fortunate escape of one female operative by a coolness which did her infinite credit. She was in the fifth story in a part of the building, when having but a moment's warning of the fall of the building, she sprang to the elevator.

She clasped firmly hold of one of the hoisting ropes, and slid rapidly and safely down its whole length, through five stories, emerging from the building just in season to escape destruction. Through the whole night she was one of the most valuable nurses in the temporary hospital at the city, and her judgement showed her to be the woman for the times. Her name is Olive Bridges, and she hails from Calais, Me.

The latest reports make the lists of dead and wounded foot up as follows:

Dead,	117
Missing,	89
Injured severely,	119
Injured slightly,	200
Total,	525

Tuesday was observed in Lawrence, as a day of fasting and prayer, in view of the great calamity, which has fallen as a thunderbolt from a clear sky.

The Jeffersonian says that "the letter addressed to the father of Charles P. Tidd, which a certain hunker postmaster in Penobscot County refused to deliver to the person to whom it was addressed, and which he sent to Washington in the hope that the Post Master General would open it and thus be able to discover the whereabouts of Tidd, has been returned by the department, with orders to deliver it as directed."

Joint Standing Committees of the Legislature.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Drummond of Kennebec, Moulton of Oxford, Livermore of Washington, of the Senate; McCrillis of Bangor, Stone of Kennebunk, Fessenden of Auburn, Black of Paris, Blaine of Augusta, Cole of Machias, Kimball of North Berwick, of the House.

On Mercantile Affairs and Insurance—Messrs. Livermore of Washington, Lyford of Lincoln, Skolfield of Cumberland, of the Senate; Dow of Portland, Darling of Bucksport, Cleaves of Bridgton, Stacy of Porter, Merrill of Sidney, King of Westbrook, Clark of Limington, of the House.

On Education—Messrs. Williamson of Somerset, Elder of Waldo, Wells of York, of the Senate; Gray of Dover, Fargo of Solon, Richardson of Baldwin, Stanley of Kingfield, Cole of Manchester, Hanson of China, Perkins of Kennebunkport, of the House.

On Banks and Banking—Messrs. O'Brien of York, Hannaford of Cumberland, Kennedy of Lincoln, of the Senate; Jewett of Bangor, Williams of Rockland, Blanchard of Yarmouth, Fisher of Bath, Wallace of Millbridge, Hamilton of Biddeford, Wyman of Augusta, of the House.

On Incorporation of Towns—Messrs. Davis of Waldo, Morton of York, Whitney of Aroostook, of the Senate; Carter of Belfast, Pettingill of Hancock, Gilmore of Leeds, Lawrence of Gray, Hill of Union, Fish of Patten, Wilson of Newfield, of the House.

On Division of Towns—Messrs. Hannaford of Cumberland, Porter of Franklin, Tolman of Piscataquis, of the Senate; Robie of Gorham, Carter of Belfast, Webber of Castine, Loring of Guilford, Sawyer of Raymond, Spratt of Alton, Comstock of Lubec, of the House.

On Division of Counties—Messrs. Holt of Oxford, Hopkins of Kennebec, Harris of Washington, of the Senate; Jordan of Poland, Low of Hodgdon, Phinney of Jay, Rowell of Vassalboro', Marston of Glenburn, Sawyer of Tremont, Small of Wellington, of the House.

On State Lands and State Roads—Messrs. Thissell of Penobscot, Simpson of Hancock, Hopkins of Kennebec, of the Senate; Pickard of Hampden, Woodbury of Houlton, Rich of Thorndike, White of Bowdoinham, Wyman of Pittsfield, Skolfield of Brunswick, Collins of Lyndon, of the House.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Simpson of Hancock, Barron of Lincoln, Whitney of Aroostook, of the Senate; Woodman of Oldtown, Jones of Dennysville, Fogg of Limerick, Clark of Andover, Hinds of Bristol, Hobbs of Hope, Carlton of Camden, of the House.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Hannaford of Penobscot, Totman of Somerset, Perley of Cumberland, of the Senate; Woodbury of Houlton, Farrar of Searsmont, Clark of Cambridge, Foster of Hanover, Norton of Livermore, Hasty of Cape Elizabeth, Dyer of Unity, of the House.

On Fisheries—Messrs. Bridges, Harris and Tolman, of the Senate; Huston of Eastport, Thompson of Stockton, Leadbetter of North Haven, Percey of Woolwich, Prescott of Northport, Joyce of Deer Isle, Kinney of St. George of the House.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Anderson, Hasmatt, and Porter, of the Senate; Darling of Bucksport, Benson of Waterville, Nichols of Exeter, Percy of West Bath, Sewall of Chesterville, Brown of Addison, and Tyler of Alexander, of the House.

On Railroads, Ways and Bridges—Messrs. Porter, Bicknell and True, of the Senate; Wells of Freeport, Dunn of Portland, Jones of Lewiston, Bachelder of Readfield, Benson of Newport, Parlin of Norridgewock, and Buxton of North Yarmouth of the House.

On Interior Waters—Messrs. Whitney, Tolman, and Holt, of the Senate; Webb of Gardiner, Came of Standish, West of Franklin, Williams of Anson, Chesley of Chester, Davis of Phillips, and Hayden of Brighton, of the House.

On Accounts—Messrs. Lyford, True and Moulton, of the Senate; Rich of Frankfort, Stetson of Damariscotta, Brewer of Robbinston, Stevens of Pittston, Chapman of Exeter, Payne of York, and Strout of Durham, of the House.

On Claims—Messrs. Harris, Davis and Rider of the Senate; Garland of Winslow, Cornforth of Fairfield, Hubbard of Hiram, Holland of Lisbon, Davis of Phillips, Cromwell of South Berwick, Cunningham of Edgecomb, of the House.

On the Militia—Messrs. Kennedy, Anderson, and Bridges, of the Senate; Dunn of Portland, Porter of Lowell, Pinkham of Boothbay, Wiswell of Orrington, Sinclair of Levant, Jones of Holden, Small of Greenwood, of the House.

On Military Pensions—Messrs. Tolman, O'Brien, and Barron of the Senate; Pinkham of Newcastle, Butler of New Vineyard, Rounds of Danville, Hall of Shapleigh, Hutchinson of Fayette, Hill of Union, and Spinney of Kittery, of the House.

On the Insane Hospital—Messrs. Wells, Rider and Perley, of the Senate; Benson of Newport, Ludwig of Thomaston, Heath of Detroit, Perkins of Penobscot, Piper of Whitefield, Haley of Sebago, and Jones of Lebanon, of the House.

On the State Reform School. Messrs. Morton, Harris, and Williamson of the Senate, Woodbury of Sweden, Hill of Saco, McFarland of Ellsworth, Woodman of Oldtown, Bunker of Corinna, Roberts of Brooks, and Winchenbach of Waldoboro', of the House.

On the State Prison—Messrs Skolfield, Thissell, and Bridges of the Senate; Hopkins of Bluehill, Williams of Rockland, Teague of Turner, Brown of Brownville, and Elliot of Knox, of the House.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Hopkins, Rider and O'Brien, of the Senate; Hill of Saco, Jackson of Richmond, Goodwin of Wells, Murray of Clinton Gore, Norris of Wayne, Hermon of Whiting, and Morrill of Cumberland, of the House.

On the Library—Messrs. Barron, Bicknell, and Elder, of the Senate; Foster of Portland, Woodbury of Litchfield, Hopkinson of Buxton, Tuell of Sumner, Tibbets of Lyman, Perkins of Madison, and Winchenbach of Friendship, of the House.

The daily Advertiser learns that Stephen Boothby, Esq, recently admitted to the bar, at Bangor, is about to open a law office, in Portland, in company with Hon. M. H. Dunnell.

A democratic friend requests us to copy an extract from the Message of Gov. Dana in 1847, on the slavery question, the sentiments of which were confirmed in 1848 and 1849. We fear, should we comply with his request, that we should be charged with political unsoundness. [Bath Times.

Godey's Lady's Book for February has been received. This number is beautifully illustrated as usual. This Magazine is one of the best in this Country, especially for the ladies; and it deserves the high encomiums it receives from all quarters. Its patronage excels that of any other Magazine of the kind; and its world renowned Publisher, by fulfilling his liberal promises, has established an imperishable fame.

The sale of "Helper's Crisis" has reached the number of 100,000 copies, and the gratuitous distribution 25,000 more. It is believed that it will reach the full circulation of half a million.

For the Oxford Democrat.

Exhibition at Merrill's Corner, Brownfield, Maine.

This school, taught by David H. Cole, an experienced teacher, as Principal, and Charles C. Cole, Assistant, closed on Friday, the 25th of Nov. with an Exhibition. This school had been in session 12 weeks, during which the scholars and parents took a lively interest. The exhibition exercises commenced at half past six o'clock, P. M., by the scholars marching from E. Walker's to the Free Will Baptist meeting-house, where a stage had been previously erected. They marched into the ante-rooms in regular order, and in a few minutes appeared again on the stage, the ladies dressed in white, with blue sashes, and white head-dresses trimmed with blue ribbon. Next, a very appropriate prayer was offered, by the Rev. P. C. Richmond, of Fryeburg, then a salutatory, by C. C. Cole, (original,) then a welcome by the ladies in concert; then followed declamations, dialogues, and selections, sixty-one in all, interspersed with thirteen pieces of excellent music, by Messrs. H. A. Pike, John M. and Weston Pease, of Cornish, and John Wedgewood, of Parsonsfield. Fifteen gentlemen and thirteen ladies took a part in the exercises. All the ladies except one were residents of the immediate vicinity, that one, Sylvinia H. Morrill, of Hiram, an enterprising young lady, much beloved by all her school mates. An interesting paper, called the Exhibition Banner, was read, the first part by Wm. F. Eaton, the second part by Augustis E. Bickford. The ladies appeared on the stage together, four times, conducted by Sarah J. Wentworth, besides several times separately.

The last exercises were the valedictory by Benj. M. Wentworth, then the farewell by the ladies in concert. All performed their parts admirably, without mistake, or prompting. The whole affair, which was conducted throughout by the Principal of the school, surpassed anything of the kind which has been brought before the public, considering the age and inexperience of the scholars, reflecting much credit upon all concerned. The whole of the exercises were received with great applause and commendation from a large audience, who gave good attention during the exhibition, which continued five hours. A. R. E.

Brownfield, Dec. 24th, 1859.

A CARD.

MR. EDITOR: Permit me through your columns, to tender my thanks to those scholars and parents, connected with the select school and exhibition at Merrill's Corner, Brownfield, who, to the number of forty-three, visited me on Thursday, the 8th of December, and after partaking of a supper, provided by themselves, presented me with several articles to the value of five dollars, and nine dollars in money.

DAVID H. COLE.

Brownfield, December 24, 1859.

The Somerset Telegraph believes that the Skate factory and Foundry at Bloomfield, which were destroyed by fire a few weeks since, will soon be rebuilt by the enterprising proprietors.

Twenty-six persons, aged 100 years and over, died in the United States in 1859. The oldest was Cæsar, a colored man in Louisana, aged 138.

Ten Maine boys have been elected to the Minnesota Legislature, and the Secretary of State, J. T. Averill, is a native of Winthrop, in this State.

The Western Female Seminary, at Oxford, Ohio, was burned on the 14th. The teachers and pupils all escaped.

The United States Agricultural Society is now in session in Washington. Henry Wager has been elected President; B. B. French, Treasurer; and Ben. Perley Poore, Secretary.

W. H. Forbes, the Cambridge student who committed the assault upon the chapel watchman, has been bound over in the sum of $5000, for appearance at the next term of the Superior Court for trial.

Joseph Griffin of Brunswick, is about to issue a life of the late Prof. Cleaveland, by President Woods. It will occupy about 70 to 80 pages, 8vo., and will be accompanied with a portrait of the deceased.

The President and trustees of the Androscoggin Agricultural Society have petitioned the Legislature for the endowment of an agricultural department in the Maine State Seminary.

The Missouri Legislature adjourned on Monday. The Governor has summoned an extra session, to meet on the 27th of February.

Two persons were arrested in New York, on Saturday, charged with attempting to pass counterfeit fives, on the Wamsutta bank, Fall river, Mass.

On the 30th of December a monster gun was cast at Fitchburg, weighing 48,000 lbs. The bore is 15 inches in diameter and 12 1-2 feet in length. It will project a ball of 421 pounds a distance of six miles.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION AND THE TRIBUNE. The Bangor Jeffersonian whose editor is the member of the Republican National Committee from Maine, says:

"The Kennebec Journal of Friday has a very proper and just article in reply to the attempts of the N. Y. Tribune and one or two other papers, to create dissatisfaction at the appointment, by the National Republican Committee, of the 13th day of June as the time of holding the National Convention in Chicago. The question of the time was very full and freely discussed in full Committee; some members were in favor of two weeks earlier, others three or more later, than the day named. The time finally appointed was the result of the average judgement of the Committee, and every member was satisfied with the day fixed. It is idle to quarrel on a question so immaterial as that of a few weeks time; besides, if the question were opened again quite as good reasons could be presented for a later as for an earlier day. The idea of calling the Committee together again with the only purpose of reconsidering the vote fixing the time on the 13th of June, and appointing the time two weeks earlier, is, in our view, utterly absurd."

The Legislature.

JAN. 10. An order was passed referring to the next Legislature all petitions presented after February 10th.

Mr. Cleaves, member elect from Bridgton, appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

JAN. 11. *Senate.* The Joint Standing Committees were announced.

House. Mr. Woodbury offered an order, the Senate concurring, changing the hour of meeting to 2 o'clock, which passed. [The Senate did not concur.]

Petitions Presented. Inhabitants of Letter B, for incorporation.

JAN. 12. *Senate.* Mr. Lyford presented a petition for a charter of a railroad from Lewiston to some point on the Grand Trunk, or the K. & P. Railroads.

House. Mr. Pickard of Hampden, introduced a bill relating to the competency of witnesses. [Committee reported bill ought not to pass.]

Mr. Rich introduced an order requiring the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of regulating the weight of potatoes so as to make 64 lbs. a bushel instead of 60, as now provided. [The Committee reported legislation inexpedient.]

Petitions Presented. David Ring, to be set off from Lovell to Sweden; Samuel Ridlon et. als., to be set off from Hiram to Porter; town of Paris, for the set off of certain lands from Norway to Paris; Geo. Hopkins, for the set off of lands from Franklin Plantation to Sumner,—remonstrance of Alvin Davis against the right of Geo. L. Cleaves of Bridgton, to his seat in the House.

JAN. 13. *Senate.* Leave was granted to the Committee on Treasurer's accounts to sit during the sessions of the two branches.

JAN. 14. *House.* In the absence of the Clerk, Franklin M. Drew was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Heath introduced an order exempting from taxation all property now exempt from attachment.

JAN. 16. Senate voted not to change the hour of meeting.

House. An order was referred to Committee on Education, obliging towns to furnish the schools with such series of reading-books as the Supervisor shall recommend.

A discussion arose upon printing the Journal of the House, and the subject was indefinitely postponed.

So much of the Governor's Address as referred to a Geological Survey of the State, was referred to a Joint Committee. The House appointed Messrs. Garland of Winslow, Foster of Hanover, Gray of Dover, Perkins of Penobscot, Heath of Detroit, Brewer of Robbinston, and Buxton of Yarmouth. On Tuesday the Senate joined Messrs. Rider, Whitney and Hopkins.

On Tuesday, in the House, the petition of W. H. Wilson and others from Lincoln Plantation, for aid to Megalloway and Megantic roads was presented.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE. The Courier of 16th states that Mr. Peck has been liberated, on a bond of $60,000, and has gone to Augusta. The papers deposited in his safe at Portland were to be taken to Augusta on Monday—and the Committee will then proceed to "settle" with Mr. Peck, in the first place, and find what is the deficiency in the cash account, and then where the missing money is gone.

The Investigating Committee are pressing their investigations with energy and a determination to sift the matter to the foundation. It is understood that Hon. Geo. F. Shepley is engaged as counsel by the implicated parties.

ABOUT SPIRES. The Article "About Spires" in the January number of the Atlentic Monthly, informs us that the loftiest spire ever constructed in the world was that of old St. Paul's, London, (520 feet in hight,) which was destroyed in the great fire of 1666. Of the finished spires now standing, "the loftiest in the world are, first that of Strasburg Minster, 474 feet; second, that of St. Stephens at Vienna, 469 feet; third, that of Notre Dame at Antwerp, 466 feet; then that of Salisbury, 440 feet; Freiburg in the Breisgau, 380 1-2 feet; and then follow the distinguished hights of Landshut, Utrecht, Rouen, Chartres, Brussels, Soissons, and others. The highest spire in our own country is that of Trinity Church, New York, 284 feet. We do not 'sweep the cobwebs from the sky' so effectually as when men built according to the scale of spiritual exaltation rather than than that of practical feet and inches,—after the stature of the soul, rather than that of the man."

The Ellsworth American is informed that the Commissioners have disposed of all the convicts that may be committed to prison for the next three years, at such rates as to save to the State, the sum of $6,500 annually, as compared with last year. Also a saving will be made of $1000 annually in the salaries of the officers. This is retrenchment and reform, in a much needed quarter, and the Commissioners, have, it would seem, taken hold of the matter in earnest. The Commissioners were unable to agree on the question, whether to enlarge the old Prison or to build a new one in some other locality. Mr. Tinker made a minority report,—the other Commissioners agreeing, making the majority report.

PORTLAND SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY. At the annual meeting of the above named Society, the following persons were elected officers for the current year, viz: President, William Wood; Vice President, Henry Willis; Corresponding Secretary, Lewis Pierce; Recording Secretary, John M. Gould; Treasurer, Edward Gould; Cabinet Keeper, Charles B. Fuller; Associate Managers, J. W. Chickering, John Neal J. R. Thompson, Alexander Burgess, J. T. McCobb, T. C. Hersey and S. B. Beckett.

Advertiser.

DEPUTY SHERIFFS. The following persons now hold commissions as Deputies under Sheriff Clark: I. N. Parker of Lewiston, Albert Crooker of Mechanic Falls, John A. Hayes of Livermore Center, E. G. Fuller of Turner, Nelson Strout of Durham, James Weymouth of Sabattisville, and Stephen Gould of Lisbon.

[Lewiston Advocate.

Worcester's Dictionary. On Wednesday, we saw a copy of Worcester's Dictionary at the house of Rev. Mr. Wheeler in Topsham. We had time to examine it only for a moment, but it more than met our expectations, in point of paper, work and binding. The work has been very handsomely got up, and this is certainly a great recommendation to it. The merits of the Dictionary will be made manifest when we come to refer to it, in the every day practical affairs of life. Our own conviction is that it will yet be regarded as the standard dictionary of the day. As an item of interest in this region, we may mention that four of the Assistants of Dr. Worcester in the preparation of the work, are graduates of Bowdoin, viz: Joseph Hale Abbott 1822, Ezra Abbott 1840, and Wm. A. Wheeler and Wm. P. Drew, of 1853. We are pleased to record a fact of this description, as while it is creditable to the men, it is alike creditable to the institution in which they received their education.

[Brunswick Telegraph.

Yankee Doodle in the way of Disunion. Mr. Farnsworth of Illinois, in a recent speech in the House, raised some objections to disunion which threw a damper upon that bad enterprise. He exclaimed:

"Dissolve the Union! What are you going to do with it? Have you never read Bulwer's novel—"What will he do with it?" Are you going to divide the Mississippi river?—if so, how much are you going to give us? An't you going to let our boys float their rafts down?—What are you going to do do with "Yankee Doodle?" Divide that, too? (Excessive laughter.) What part of the Fourth of July are you going to give us, and what will you take?"

Italian Bees. The following letter has been received by a member of Congress: "I have recently heard that government are about introducing a swarm of Italian bees, for the purpose of distribution through the country after they have swarmed in the Agricultural Bureau. Will you be kind enough to frank me a swarm?"

Pleasing Facts. Thousands, of all ages and sexes, have found instant relief by the application of Redding's Russia Salve to burns, wounds, scalds, bunions, sores, corns chilblains, etc. It never fails in effecting speedy cures. For sale everywhere at 25 cents a box.

The power of Medicine over Disease. We know of no better illustration of this fact than the wonderful effects of the Oxygenated Bitters, in eradicating from the system Dyspepsia, and all functional diseases of the stomach, and restoring impaired digestion.

Abernethy Grover, Esq., arrived at home yesterday from Upsala, Sweden. He made arrangements to have Prof. T. Grover's remains brought home in the Spring.

[Bethel Courier.

Green Hands. The Pilot who took the steamer Mohican from Portsmouth, N. H., to New York reports that the steamer put in at Provincetown on account of *sea sickness* among the officers and engineers!

Debt Removed. The Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Union, announces that the debt of $36,000 under which the society has labored, has been entirely removed.

Senator Fessenden of Maine is a very popular man in Washington. The Pensylvanians would be glad to have him nominated either for President or Vice President.

[Daily Courant.

We learn that the "Board of Trade," through its agents, have promised about *seventy-five* different persons with the census agency for this State. It is the only sugar plum with which an expiring dynasty can cajole and cheat honest men, and lure them into its ignoble service. [Times.

The Ellsworth American says: A Baptist Church was publicly recognized in this village Wednesday, by an ecclesiastical body, composed of the members of churches, in the denomination in this county. The dedicatory services of the Methodist Meeting-house in this village were being held Thursday.

Acknowledgement. We are happy to acknowledge the receipt of valuable Legislative documents from Hon. Thomas Moulton, Hon. Job Prince, Dr. Lapham, and others.

The Jeffersonian learns that the ballot for candidate for State Treasurer in the Republican Caucus was as follows:—Nathan Dane 78, N. G. Hichborn 58, scattering 1. Mr. Dane was subsequently elected and has accepted the office.

In an interview of the mail contractors with the President, Wednesday, he said he thought that the plurality rule would be equivalent to the election of a Republican speaker, from which opinion the contractors dissented. The President also expressed the opinion that the House would have been organized before this but for Sherman's endorsement of Helper's Book. He suggested that Mr. Corwin would be safe, and that there would be no objection to his election.

This a remarkably cheap way of evading the responsibility. The issue has been made on Sherman, and he ought never to be given up.

Readings from the Poets. Mr. Chas. P. Loring, whose readings we noticed favorably last summer, gave an entertainment at the Universalist Chapel, on Monday evening, and at the Court House on Tuesday evening. He acquitted himself admirably on each occasion. He is about to visit the villages in some parts of this county, and we would commend his readings to all as eminently pleasing and instructive.

Mrs. Dunham, who died at North Paris last Saturday, was the oldest person in the town. She was 97 years of age. She was born in Paris, and has spent the greater portion of her life here.

There has been no vote in Congress, for Speaker, this week. The Republicans were endeavoring to hold a night session, with the determination to organize if possible.

The Governor of Nebraska has vetoed the bill abolishing slavery in that territory. This is a distinct disavowal of the doctrine that "the people of a territory like those of a State shall manage their own affairs."

Senator Harlan of Iowa, was re-elected on Monday.

Senator Fessenden has our thanks for a copy of the Congressional Globe and Appendix,—2d session of 35th Congress.

Gov. Stewart of Missouri, has refused to sign the atrocious free negro bill lately passed by the Legislature.

The number of the missing operatives on the Pemberton mills is now reduced to fourteen. The Mayor is receiving letters daily from parties, reported as missing, who had hastened to their homes as soon as they escaped. The name of Abby Pottle is in the list of the missing. We have heard that she was from Norway.

Capt. Everett, road master on the Grand Trunk Railway, fell from the train near Yarmouth, Saturday, and was fatally injured.

Among the many restoratives which nature has supplied to relieve the afflictions of humanity, there is no more favorable one for a certain class of diseases than the "medicinal gum" of the Wild Cherry Tree; but however valuable it is, its power to heal, to soothe, to relieve, and to cure, is enhanced ten fold by scientific and judicious combination with other ingredients, in themselves of equal worth. This happy mingling exists in that

"Combination and a form indeed"

Of medicine known as

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,

Whose value in curing Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Pulmonary Affection, and Incipient Consumption, is inestimable.

HOME TESTIMONY.

Boston, April 18, 1852.
No 48 Union St.

Mr. Seth Fowle.—*Dear Sir:*—Your invaluable medicine, I can truly say, has literally snatched me from the grave. Last July I was attacked by a sudden cold, which resulted in a very severe cough, with violent pains in the side and chest. I became so much reduced, that my friends frankly told me that I must die. At this crisis, I heard of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and immediately sent for a bottle. The effect produced was indeed wonderful. My physician, one of the most respectable in Boston, who had previously told me that a cure was hopeless, came in, and I informed him what I had taken. He examined the Balsam and advised me to continue the use of it, since which time I have continued to improve daily; and the same physician who had given me up, told me, a few days since, that I might yet live many years.

Respectfully, MARY ROWE.

We can cheerfully testify to the truth of the above statement, Mrs. Rowe having been an inmate of our family.

WILLIAM DENNETT,
MARTHA DENNETT.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and for sale by B. F. Bates & Co., Paris; Wm. A. Rust, South Paris; D. F. Noyes, Norway; E. Atwood & Co., Buckfield; W. S. Chase & Co., Dixfield; F. S. Chandler and C. & O. H. Mason Bethel and by dealers everywhere. 44

MARRIED.

In Paris, January 1st, by Rev. A. Southworth, Dana D. Farnum to Margaretta A. Gage, both of Paris.

In Woodstock, 8th, by Rev. Geo. Briggs, Mr. Nath'l Goskin, of Greenburg, N. H., to Miss Lucy F. Briggs, of W.

DIED.

In Paris, 17th inst., Merrill Chase, aged 87.

In Hartford, 15th, Lavina B. Robinson, wife of Stephen R. Robinson of Canton, and daughter of Hopestill and Martha Bisbee. "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

At East Rumford, 3d Dec., Polly, consort of Mr. Jesse Putnam, aged 66.

In Peru, Dec. 18, Mrs. Sarah Hill, 62.

In Buckfield, 27th, Mrs. Hannah Bridgham, 80.

Paris Hill Academy.

THE Spring Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, February 27th, 1860, and continue eleven weeks, under the charge of

G. F. LEONARD, A. B., Principal.
Miss M. Gustie Barker, Assistant.
Mr. Gschrœpl, Teacher of Music.

This Academy is located a short distance from the Grand Trunk Railway, from and to which there is daily conveyance. Mr. Leonard, the Principal, is not only a thorough scholar, but experience has shown that he is a successful teacher. Such students as desire to fit themselves for college, will here find the advantages of a systematic and complete course.

Board, in good families, $2,00 per week.

SAM'L R. CARTER, Secretary.

Jan. 19, 1860. 51

MANHOOD,
HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

JUST published, in a Sealed Envelope, on the NATURE, TREATMENT and MEDICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHOEA, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and Involuntary Emissions, inducing Impotency and Physical Incapacity, by ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of "The Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually without Medicine and without dangerous Surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, M. D., 480 First Avenue, New York. Post Box 4586. 51

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase the following described note, as we the undersigned shall not pay the same, it having been given without any consideration:

Franklin Plantation, Jan. 18, 1860.

For value received I promise to pay Jeremiah Caswell or order, forty dollars, by the first day of June next. (Signed)

GEORGE W. LOVEJOY,
OLIVER BONNEY.

Upon the said note of the above date is an endorsement of ten dollars.

GEORGE W. LOVEJOY,
OLIVER BONNEY.

J. S. POWERS,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
FRYEBURG, Me.
All Precepts by mail promptly attended to. 51

W. G. SPRING,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
HIRAM, Me.
All business promptly attended to. 52

KIMBALL & BRYENT,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Paris, Oxford County, Me.
WM. K. KIMBALL, BENJA. W. BRYENT.

D. D. RIDLON,
Deputy Sheriff and Coroner,
For the County of Oxford.
KEZAR FALLS, ME.

THE BOSTON JOURNAL FOR 1860.
The Grand Presidential Year.
A NEW FEATURE.
"SALT WATER BUBBLES,"
BY HAWSER MARTINGALE.

Circulation Treble that of any paper of its class in New England.

The Proprietors of The Boston Journal, in announcing their Prospectus for 1860, take pleasure in saying that in no year since its establishment has The Journal received more marks of the confidence of the great reading public of New England, than in the year which is now drawing to a close. Every month has witnessed a large increase in its circulation, as compared with the previous year, and at no former time have its columns been so crowded with the favors of its advertising patrons and friends. This expression of confidence, and bestowal of patronage, has enabled it to maintain the position which its contemporaries have assigned to it, as the

Best Newspaper in New England,

and has enabled it to compete successfully with all its contemporaries, in the fullness, accuracy and promptness with which it has published accounts of every matter of interest which has transpired during the year. That The Journal has done this, is evident from the fact that

ITS DAILY CIRCULALION IS TREBLE

that of any newspaper of its class in New England. Regarding the whole of New England as its field, neither labor or money have been spared to furnish the earliest intelligence of all matters of importance in the different New England States—and the result has been a circulation in each of them, with the exception of Connecticut, much larger than that of any of their local papers.

The coming year is to be one of the most important and exciting which has ever occurred in the history of this country. In it the Great Presidential contest is to be fought which is not only to decide what men are to be our rulers for the next four years, but there is also to be a contest, exciting and determined beyond any of its predecessors, for the return of the Government of this nation to those principles which inspired and governed the Fathers of the Republic, and the re-assertion and maintenance of which can alone restore that quietness and peace and prosperity to the country which it so much needs. It will be a year, more than any other, in which every thinking, intelligent New England man will desire the earliest and fullest information of every movement bearing upon the questions which will agitate the country. It is the intention of the Proprietors of The Journal, that in its columns that information shall be promptly obtained; and that in the coming Presidential Campaign, as in the last, by the unrestricted use of the Telegraph, by the labors of the best and most experienced Reporters, and by able and reliable Correspondents at all centres of political movements, it shall be first in chronicling every movement which can be of interest to men of all parties, and of all views. Of our ability to do this, we need but refer to our success in similar efforts in the campaign of 1856, and to the increased facilities, which the experience and increased means of the past three years have placed at our command.

While we thus make The Journal of greater interest and value to the active, thinking, working men of New England, we intend that it shall lose none of its popularity as a first class Family Newspaper. New features of interest in this respect will be introduced, and among them we are happy to announce that our old friend "Hawser Martingale," whose

"SALT WATER BUBBLES"

years ago added so much of interest to the columns of The Journal, and were beyond all question the most popular series of newspaper stories ever published, has consented to renew them in The Journal, and that he will commence them at the beginning of the new year. We are sure that all who have read his stories will be pleased at this announcement. They will appear in the daily, semi-weekly and weekly editions. Other improvements, which we cannot now announce, are in contemplation, and will render The Journal second to no other in the country as a Family and General Newspaper.

THE BOSTON DAILY JOURNAL,
Morning and Evening,

Contains the latest news received by the mails and telegraph up to the hour of going to press. It is printed on one of Hoe's Six Cylinder Fast Presses, which enables us to hold back the forms until the very latest moment, and still work off the edition in season for the mails and expresses. It is published at the low rate of Six Dollars a year; single copies two cents.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL,
Tuesday and Friday Mornings.
$3 a Year.

To clubs—five copies one year,	$12 50
Ten copies one year,	20 00

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL,
Published on Thursday Morning.

One copy, one year,	$2 00
Two copies, one year,	3 00
Five copies, one year,	6 00
Ten copies, one year,	10 00
And one to getter up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year,	20 00
And two to getter up of club.	

JOURNAL FOR CALIFORNIA.
Six Cents a Copy.

As an Advertising Medium The Journal has no equal in New England. Its prices are uniform, and the Advertisements are set up in a clear and conspicuous manner, judiciously arranged and classified under appropriate heads, and appear in both the Morning and Evening papers without extra charge. Its circulation is more than treble that of any "two-cent" or subscription paper in New England. The public are reminded that no drummers for advertising are ever employed by this establishment.

In all cases the cash principle will be adhered to, and no notice will be taken of any orders not accompanied by the money. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

☞The Journal is for sale at all the Newspaper Depots, and on all the Railroads throughout New England. All orders should be addressed to

CHARLES O. ROGERS,
Journal Building, No. 12 State Street,
Boston, Mass.

Boston, December, 1859.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE. By virtue of a license from the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell by public or private sale all the real estate of Robert O. Hayes, late of Paris, deceased, including reversion of widow's dower, on Wednesday, February 22d, 1860, at one o'clock P. M., at his late residence near Snow's Falls, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, and charges of administration.

51 ANGELINE R. HAYES.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE. By virtue of a license to me granted by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell by private sale, at the house formerly occupied by Nathaniel Knight, late of Peru, deceased, on Wednesday, the 22nd day of February, A. D. 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the real estate of said Nathaniel Knight, for the payment of the just debts of the deceased, and charges of administration.

COLUMBIA A. KNIGHT.

Peru, Jan. 17, 1860. 51

GUARDIAN'S SALE. By virtue of a license to me granted by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell by private sale, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 22d day of February, A. D. 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., the real estate of Aubrey M., Eveline A., and Daniel Knight minor children and heirs of Nathaniel Knight, late of Peru, in said County, deceased, it being an undivided part of the homestead formerly occupied by said Nathaniel Knight. Terms made known at time and place of sale.

LYMAN BOLSTER, Guardian.

Peru, Jan. 17, 1860. 51

GUARIAN'S SALE. By virtue of a license from the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, the undersigned, Guardian of James K. P., Rosella H., Franklin, Maria, and Samuel Wight, minor children and heirs of the late D. M. Wight, of Oxford, will sell by public or private sale, on Saturday, March 10, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, five-sixths of the homestead farm of the said Wight. Terms made known at place of sale.

MOSES CHESLEY.

Jan. 18, 1860. 61

H. F. BLANCHARD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RUMFORD POINT,
27 Oxford Co., Me.

ALVAH BLACK,
Counsellor & Attorney at Law
(*Office, over the Post Office,*)
PARIS HILL,
1tf OXFORD COUNTY, Me.

PARIS MILLS FLOUR.

THE subscribers have recently purchased and are now receiving a large quantity of

NEW WHEAT,
OF A VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY.

They have made extensive additions to their buildings and are now prepared to furnish NEW FLOUR, put up in new barrels, and branded with their own name, of the different grades of Double Extra, Extra, Fancy, &c., which they offer at Wholesale and Retail.

They guarantee that no party can furnish a better article of flour at the same price—and every barrel is warranted as represented.

Particular attention is given to the Wholesale Department of the Flour business, and orders are respectfully solicited and will be promptly answered.

They also keep on hand a supply of

CORN, RYE, BARLEY, &C.
Shorts, by the ton or at retail.

And at their store in connection with the mill, may be found,

A LARGE VARIETY OF GOODS,
Adapted to the country trade.

WOODMAN, PHELPS & CO.

South Paris, Oct. 20, 1859.

THE BEST PLACE
IN OXFORD COUNTY,
TO GET
A GOOD COAT,
A PAIR OF PANTS,
A NICE VEST,
OR A
COMPLETE SUIT,
OF ANY SORT,
—IS AT—
E. F. STONE & CO'S
FASHIONABLE
CLOTH & CLOTHING STORE,
OPPOSITE THE ATLANTIC HOUSE,
SOUTH PARIS.

SHORTS!

20 TONS SHORTS!
FOR SALE BY
Woodman, Phelps & Co.
South Paris, Oct. 20, 1859. 38

Oxford Normal Institute,
SOUTH PARIS, ME.

THE Spring Term of this school will commence on Monday, March 5th, 1860, and continue eleven weeks, under the instruction of

EMERY O. BICKNELL, Principal.
Miss Georgia Cornish, Assistant.
Mr. Gschrœpl, Teacher of Music.

This school possesses all the local advantages of its former days. It is situated in a flourishing village on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, within two hours' ride from Portland, being easily accessible from nearly all parts of the State. The village is quiet and orderly—the schoolrooms commodious and pleasant. Withal, we think the student from abroad will find here many advantages conducive to a profitable term of study.

No effort will be spared, on the part of the teachers, to afford the student an opportunity for availing himself of a thorough analytical course of instruction.

Teacher's Class. A Teachers' Class will be organized during the later half of the term; the object of which will be to discuss such topics as relate to a proper discipline, and method of instruction, in our common schools. Members of this class, desirous of teaching the coming Summer, will be assisted by the principal in procuring situations, if it is requested.

Tuition:—Common English, $3,00; Higher English, $3,50; Languages, $4,00. Music, Penmanship and Drawing, extra.

Good Board can be obtained for from $1,75 to $2,00 per week. For further information inquire of the principal.

South Paris, Jan. 4, 1860. 50

Hides and Bark Wanted
AT BUCKFIELD VILLAGE.

THE subscriber having recently purchased the tan yard at Buckfield Village, would inform the public that he is prepared to pay cash, and the market price for Hides and Bark, to be delivered at his yard.

He will also tan all hides entrusted to him, in the best manner, at reasonable ra tes for cash; or a share of the leather manufactured.

JOSIAH W. WHITTEN.

Buckfield, Dec. 14, 1859. 46

Farm & Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM and MILLS, situated in BUCKFIELD VILLAGE.

Said farm contains about 100 acres of land, of good quality. The buildings are all new and in good repair.

Also my Mill, which is situated on as good a privilege as there is in the County.

Will sell them together or separate. Possession given the first of April. ADDISON G. COLE.

Buckfield, Dec. 1, 1859. 45

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

New York and Portland
SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

THE first class steamship, CHESAPEAKE, Capt. Sidney Crowell, PATAPSCO, L. H. Layfield, will hereafter form a Semi-Weekly Line between the ports of New York and Portland, leaving each port every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 P. M.

Passage $5,00, including fare and state rooms. The great dispatch given to freight by this line, makes it the most desirable freight communication between New York and the East. No commission charged at the end for forwarding.

Drayage in New York between connecting lines by contract at lowest rates.

Apply to and address,
EMERY & FOX, Portland.
H. B. CROMWELL & Co., New York.

Portland, Oct. 25, 1859. 39

CLOCKS AND WATCHES

THE subscriber would inform his friends that he has a lot of

Very Nice Clocks on Hand,
AND GOOD WATCHES.

He has also, just received a lot of

JEWELRY,

And other articles in his line which he will sell at low prices. Please call.

SIMEON WALTON.

Paris, Jan. 12, 1860. 50

JOSEPH E. COLBY,
SHERIFF OF OXFORD COUNTY,
50 Rumford Center, Me. tf

S. A. BROCK,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Stoves, Fire Frames, and Hollow Ware,
TIN, BRITTANIA & JAPANNED
WARE,
Zinc, Barn Door Trucks, Tracks,
&c. &c. &c.,
BRYANT'S POND, ME.
☞All kinds of Job Work done at short notice.
Oct. 25, 1859. 39

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!
JOHN S. ABBOTT.
(FORMERLY OF BOSTON,)
DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks & Jewelry.
OF ALL KINDS!
Also a good assortment of
Silver and Plated Spoons, Forks,
And Butter Knives.
With a general Assortment of
Gold, Silver, Steel & Plated Spectacles.
Always on hand a good assortment of
FISHING TACKLE.

I have in connection, a good stock of

Medicines,

Such as Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Cathartic Pills, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Dr. Clark's Potent Cherry Syrup, Down's Balsamic Elixir, Week's Magic Compound, Davis' Pain Killer, Langley's Bitters, Clark's Bitters, Fisk's Port Wine Bitters, Brown's Troches, Atwell's Bitters, Castor Oil, Olive Oil, Camphor Gum, Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, Hair Dye, Miller's Condition Powders for horses, Burnett's Cocoaine for the hair, Burnett's Wash for removing tan and freckles, &c. Also the Celebrated Russia Salve, Dr. Grandin's Excelsior Salve, Indian Adhesive salve, Fly Paper and Strychnine for killing Flies, Bugs and Bears. Dr. Marshall's Catarrh Snuff, with lots of SHAVING & TOILET SOAP, French Perfumery, Lyon's Kathairon, Spalding's Rosemary, Cologne, by the Quart or less. Pure BEAR'S OIL by the Quart or less. Wood's Hair Restorative, Oils and Essences of Bergamot, Lemon, Checkerberry, Peppermint, &c., Gum Arabac, Sponges, &c.

The above goods have been purchased for cash down, and will be sold at

SATISFACTORY PRICES!

J. S. A. is fully prepared to put in perfect repair all kinds of WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY, and

Warrant to give Satisfaction!
Letter Engraving neatly Executed,
WORK DONE AT SHORT NOTICE.
☞Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

Bethel Hill, 1859. 35

Full Length Steel Engravings
—OF—
WASHINGTON AND EVERETT,
Including a View of Mount Vernon.

In the Engraving of Washington. These splendid engravings are from original paintings by Hicks, and are engraved on steel in the highest style of Art. They are each 25x35 inches, *each containing six square feet.* So many coarse, miserable pictures have been palmed upon the public as works of art—and especially in cheap, black and muddy engravings—that it is difficult to convince persons of taste that they are safe in ordering what they have not first seen. We have paid the first artists their own prices, amounting to many thousand dollars, to produce engravings really beautiful, as well as the best portraits, and that shall be splendid ornaments to any parlor.

☞*Opinions that can be relied on.*

The editor of the New York Observer says:—"These engravings are genuine works of art—the likenesses are admirable. The portrait of Mr. Everett will take precedence of all others."

The New York Christian Advocate says, "They are among the finest engravings we have ever seen, and THE PUBLISHERS ARE FULLY RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL THEY PROMISE."

TERMS, ALMOST GRATIS.

We will send post paid, securely packed in rollers, either Engraving and a $3 Magazine, one year, for $3; both Engravings, and a $3 Magazine, one year, for $4.

Agents who remit $30 at one time, will have an extra copy of each engraving. The Magazines are

Harper's,
The Knickerbocker,
Godey's Lady's Book,
The Atlantic,
Blackwood.

By special arrangement, the entire year's subscription to the Magazines is paid over by us to their publishers, and subscribers receive their supply for the year direct from their respective publication offices. The cost of the engravings is paid only by the difference between the lowest wholesale and the regular price of the Magazines.

Engravings sent at once, and subscriptions to periodicals commence with current issue, unless otherwise ordered. Money at our risk if proof is retained of having been mailed. First impressions are best, therefore send early. Address,

O. H. BAILEY & CO.,
(At Wm. Hall & Son's Music Store,)
[3mis52] 543 Broadway, New-York.

To Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.

THE CASH SYSTEM!
THE BEST AFTER ALL.

THE undersigned, being convinced of the truth of the above, and having determined to adhere to it, would inform all

Dealers in Leather, and Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes,

That he is prepared to supply them with all kinds of stock, either in

SOLE LEATHER, CALF SKINS,
UPPER LEATHER, BINDINGS,
LININGS, &c., in great variety.

Which will sell at such

LOW RATES FOR CASH,

As to satisfy ALL of the great advantages of buying of him on those terms. He would also say to

CURRIERS AND FINISHERS OF SHOE STOCK,

That on Consignments invoiced to him at a little less than the current Market rates, he will guarantee them prompt cash returns. Please call on

JAMES P. WHITNEY,
No. 83 Milk St., opp. Pearl Street,
BOSTON.

Oct. 25, 1859. 39

MY MOTTO,
Quick Sales and Small Profits.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS,
A NEW SUPPLY OF
JEWELRY,

Which will be sold as cheap for cash as the same quality of goods can be bought in the State, and every article will be warranted to prove what it is sold for.

Constantly on hand,

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY
SPOONS, BUTTER-KNIVES,
THIMBLES, PENCILS,
Watch Chains, Hooks, Guards & Keys,
Pocket Knives, Razors, Shears, Scissors, Combs,
Brushes and Perfumery.
Watches, Chronometers & Clocks,
Repaired in the best manner and warranted.
Watch Cases Electro-Plated
With Gold or Silver, as well as in the city.
Letter Engraving neatly done.
Jewelry of all kinds neatly Repaired.

Watches supplied with new movements.

I have adopted the Cash or Pay Down System, and can afford to use my customers better than those who give credit.

Shop opposite Methodist Church,
SAMUEL RICHARDS, Jr.
South Paris, July, 1859. 23

M. T. LUDDEN,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
TURNER VILLAGE, Me.
At the office recently occupied by Timothy Ludden

The business of the late firm of T. & M. T. Ludden will be prosecuted and settled by M. T. Ludden. 25tf

ARRIVED AT LAST!

THAT great cargo of goods which has been so anxiously waited for,

Has at length Arrived. Come and See!

The very best assortment of

New Fall & Winter Goods
Just received at
G. W. VERRILL & CO.'S.

It is just the place to select a

New Dress,

From an excellent variety of

NEW STYLE PLAIDS,
DeLAINES,
PRINTS, &c., &c.,
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

You will also find a

Full Supply of Ladies' Cloth,
OF ALL COLORS AND SHADES.
ALL WOOL DeLAINES, FLANNELS,

Shawls, Marseilles and Linen bosoms, Scarfs, Fine Shirts and Shirting, Skeleton Skirts, Woolen Shirts and Drawers, Gents' and Ladies' Gloves and Hosiery. A very large assortment of

THICK WOOLEN GOODS,
Consisting in part of
German Broadcloth; Cassimere,
DOESKINS of all colors and qualities.

Cashmerette, Union Cloth, Sattinetts, French Twist, Tweeds, &c., &c.

We also keep All Wool, Hemp, and Oil Carpetings constantly on hand; Sheetings, Ticks, Stripes, Denims, Drills, Cotton Flannels, &c.

DOMESTIC & WILTON WOOLEN YARN,
Of all shades. A large quantity of
Ladies' Kid and Cloth, Gaiter and Congress Boots,
Together with Shoes and Rubbers of all sorts.
MEN'S BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,
The best assortment of Hats and Caps,
To be found in the county.

A new recruit of

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE;
Cutlery; Hardware; Glass; Nails; Paints and Oils, &c., &c.

We always keep a choice selection of WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES! among which will be found the best brands FLOUR; Molasses; Young Hyson and Oolong Teas; Java, Rio and Ground Coffee; Sugars; Raisins; Saleratus; Spices; Currants; Soda; Salt; Lard; Pickled Herring; Fluid; Camphene; Lamp and Kerosine oil and Lamps; Fish; Pork of our own salting; all kinds of Tobacco in the market; and a thousand other articles, not on this list, which cash and its equivalent will bring at astonishingly low figures.

Every one, wishing or not wishing to purchase, is respectfully invited to call and examine the above goods.

VERRILL, & CO.,
Opposite the Elm House,
NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.
Norway, October, 1859. 16

GIBB'S PATENT
CYLINDER MOLD BOARD PLOW
AND
SAWYER'S PATENT
Cultivator and Horse Hoe,
MANUFACTURED BY
BROWN & BISBEE,
Iron Founders & Machinists,
NORWAY, MAINE.
F. H. BROWN, 38 H. B. BISBEE.

MACHINE SHOP,
NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have entered into a copartnership, for the prosecution of the

MACHINE BUSINESS,
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

And hope by faithful and prompt attention to business to merit and receive a share of public patronage. Having recently put in a steam engine, thus insuring constant power, they can with confidence assure the public that all work entrusted to their care will be executed with faithfulness and despatch.

They manufacture to order,

DANIELS' & WOODWORTH'S PLANERS;
Rolling, Turning, Bannister & Stretcher Machines; Saw and Lathe Arbors; Sash Stickers; Vice, Clamp and Press Screws, &c.
Also, Draper's Mill-Stone Dressing Machine.

They would also add that they are prepared to do all kinds of MILL WORK.

FORGING AND PATTERN-MAKING
Done to order.

☞Particular attention given to repairing. Machinery taken to and from the depot at So. Paris, free of charge.

O. H. Denman, N. E. Libby.
Norway, October, 1859. 38

DR. A. THOMPSON,
SUCCESSOR TO DR. I. P. HURD,
DENTIST,
NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.,

Would inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken rooms on Cottage Street, where he will continue the practice of his profession, and all operations that may be entrusted to his care will be performed in a thorough and skillful manner.

Decayed teeth filled with Gold, Silver, or Tin Foil, thereby arresting the progress of decay and rendering them serviceable for years.

Particular attention given to extracting.

All operations warranted to give entire satisfaction. 47

OPERATIONS ON THE TEETH.
DR. W. R. EVANS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Permanently Located
OPPOSITE THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH
Norway Village, Maine,

Where all operations on the Teeth will be performed in the most skillful and judicious manner, and

At the Least Possible Rates.
Norway, Nov. 1, 1859. 6m40

New Goods at West Paris.

THE subscriber has re-opened his store with a

CHOICE STOCK OF NEW GOODS!
Consisting of Foreign and Domestic
Dry Goods, Crockery and Glass Ware,
Fine Teas, West India Goods, Family Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

Also, Turk's Island and Liverpool SALT, in large or small quantities, and the best brands of

Canada Flour,

Constantly on hand at the lowest cash prices.

Purchasers in want of Goods will please call and examine before looking elsewhere, and prices shall be made satisfactory.

WANTED,

In exchange, all kinds of Country Produce, Wool Skins, &c. FRANCIS A. YOUNG.

West Paris, Nov. 9, 1859. 41

THOMAS HOLT,
Architect, Contractor and Builder,
Beal's Block,
NORWAY, ME. 31

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE
AND
BRITISH REVIEWS.

L. SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz.:

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY, (Conservative).
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig).
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (Free Church).
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal)
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (Tory).

These periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As organs of the most profound writers on science, Literature, morality, and religion, they stand as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensible to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can possibly be obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of advance sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these reprints inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews,	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews,	5 00
For any three of the four reviews,	7 00
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review,	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews,	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9 00; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

POSTAGE.

In all the principal cities and towns these works will be delivered free of postage. When sent by mail, the postage will be Twenty-four cents a year for Blackwood, and but fourteen cents a year for each of the Reviews.

N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals abovenamed is $31 per annum.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE
TO
Scientific and Practical Agriculture.

By Henry Stephens, F. R. S. of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal octavo. 1600 pages and numerous engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to

Five Dollars for the Two Volumes.

When sent by mail (post paid) to California and Oregon the price will be $7. To any other part of the Union and Canada (post paid) 6 00.

☞This work is not the old Book of the Farm.

Remittances for any of the above publications should be addressed to the publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
54 Gold Street, New York.

AMERICAN & FOREIGN PATENTS.
R. H. EDDY.
Solicitor of Patents!
Late Agent of the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, under the act of 1837.
76 State St., opposite Kilby St., Boston.

AFTER an extensive practice of upwards of twenty years, continues to secure patents in the United States; and also in Great Britain, France and other Foreign countries. Caveats, Specifications, Assignments, and all papers or Drawings for Patents executed on liberal terms, and with despatch. Researches made into American or Foreign works, to determine the validity or utility of Patents or Inventions—and legal or other advice rendered in all matters touching the same. Copies of the claims of any Patents furnished by remitting one dollar. Assignments recorded at Washington.

The agency is not only the largest in New England, but through it inventors have advantages for securing patents, or ascertaining the patentability of inventions, unsurpassed by, if not immeasurably superior to, any which can be offered them elsewhere. The testimonials below given prove that none is MORE SUCCESSFUL AT THE PATENT OFFICE than the subscriber, and as SUCCESS IS THE BEST PROOF OF ADVANTAGES AND ABILITY, he would add that he has abundant reason to believe, and can prove that at no other office of the kind are the charges for professional services so moderate. The immense practice of the subscriber, during twenty years past has enabled him to accumulate a vast collection of specifications and official decisions relative to patents. These, besides his extensive library of legal and mechanical works and full accounts of Patents granted in the United States and Europe, render him able, beyond question, to offer superior facilities for obtaining patents.

All necessity of a journey to Washington to procure a patent, and the usual great delay there, are saved inventors.

Testimonials.

"I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the most capable and successful practitioners with whom I have had official intercourse.

CHARLES MASON,
Commissioner of Patents."

"I have no hesitation in assuring inventors that they cannot employ a person more competent and trustworthy, and more capable of putting their applications in a form to secure for them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office.

EDMUND BURKE,
Late Commissioner of Patents."

Boston, February 8, 1858.

"Mr. R. H. Eddy has made for me THIRTEEN applications, on all but one of which Patents have been granted, and that one is now pending. Such unmistakable proof of great talent and ability on his part leads me to recommend all inventors to apply to him to procure their patents, as they may be sure of having the most faithful attention bestowed on their cases, and at very reasonable charges. JOHN TAGGART."

From Sept. 17, 1857, to June 17, 1858, the subscriber, in course of his large practice, made, on Twice-Rejected applications, SIXTEEN APPEALS, EVERY ONE of which was decided in his favor, by the Commissioner of Patents.

R. H. EDDY.

Boston, Jan. 2, 1860. 49

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and Influenza, Irritation, Soreness, or any affecton of the Throat CURED, the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Catarrh, RELIEVED by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough Lozenges.

"*A simple and elegant combination for* Coughs, &c." [Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston.

"*Have proved extremely serviceable for* Hoarseness." [Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

"*I recommend their use to* Public Speakers." [Rev. E. H. Chapin, N. York.

"*Most salutary relief in* Bronchitis." [Rev. S. Seigfried, Morristown, O.

"*Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from* Cold." [Rev. S. J. P. Anderson, St. Louis.

"*Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with* Speakers *and* Singers." [Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga. Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

"*Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me.*" [Rev. E. Rowley, A. M., President Athens College, Tenn.

Sold by all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.

Also, Brown's Laxative Troches, or Cathartic Lozenges, for *Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Bilious Affections, &c.* 40

D. P. STOWELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
CANTON MILLS, Me.

Commissioners' Accounts.

COUNTY OF OXFORD,
To J. B. Marrow, Dr.
For services as County Commissioner for A. D. 1859.

May 3d,	To 55 miles travel from Dixfield to Sweden, Waterford and Lovell, and 1 day, on petition of Nath'l Charles, Agent for the town of Lovell,	$7 50
May 5th.	To 90 miles travel from Sweden, Norway and Waterford to Dixfield, and 2 days on petition of Jos. T. Daniels, and others,	13 00
June 15th.	To 60 miles travel from Dixfield to Bethel and 2 days on petition of agents for the town of Bethel,	10 00
June 18th.	To 30 miles travel from Dixfield to Mexico and 3 days on petition of agents for the town of Rumford,	7 00
June 27th.	To 125 miles travel from Dixfield to Ingalls Pl., No. 5 Range 2 and Bryant's Pond, and seven days on petition of Nat. Dresser and others,	26 50
July 13th.	To 50 miles travel from Dixfield to Rumford and Andover, and 2 days on petition of J. R. Andrews and others,	9 00
July 14th.	To 2 miles travel from Dixfield to Mexico, to examine the Records of the town of Mexico, and 1 days attendance,	2 20
July 19th.	To 110 miles travel from Dixfield to Oxford and Poland and 1 day on petition of Solon Rawson and others,	13 00
August 3d.	To 180 miles travel from Dixfield to Porter and 2 days on petition of George G. Stacy, Esq., agent for the town of Porter,	22 00
Sept. 5th.	To 10 miles travel from Dixfield to Mexico, and one day locating road on petition of agents of town of Rumford,	3 00
Oct. 15th.	To 125 miles travel from Dixfield to Ingalls plantation, No. 5 Range 2, and 5 days on petition of John M. Wilson, and others	22 50
Nov. 1st.	To 190 miles travel from Dixfield to Ingalls plantation, No. 5 Range 2 and Bryant's Pond, and 17 days locating road on petition of Nathan Dresser and others,	53 00
Nov. 18th.	To 180 miles travel from Dixfield to Hiram, and 1 day on petition of Samuel D. Wadsworth and others,	20 00
Dec. 1st.	To 20 miles travel from Dixfield to Carthage and 3 days on petition of H. G. Ross and others,	8 00
Dec. 2d.	To 70 miles travel from Dixfield to Rumford and Andover, and 1 day on petition of Jos. R. Andrews and others,	7 00
Dec. 20th.	To 175 miles travel from Dixfield to Fryeburg and Brownfield and 1 day on petition of agents for Fryeburg,	19 50
	To cash paid for ferriage,	3 60
		$246 80

J. B. MARROW.

Court Bill for 1859.

January 4th, adjourned term, 70 miles, 3 days attendance,	13 00
March 25th, adjourned term, 70 miles, 4 days attendance,	15 00
May 14th, regular term, 50 miles, 5 days attendance,	15 00
July 28th, adjourned term, 50 miles, 3 days attendance,	11 00
Sept. 7th, regular term, 60 miles, 2 days attendance,	10 00
Sept 24th, adjourned term, 50 miles, 4 days attendance,	13 00
Nov. 18th, adjourned term, 60 miles, 3 days attendance,	12 00
Dec. 31st, adjourned term, 70 miles, 5 days attendance,	17 00
	$106 00

J. B. MARROW.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.

Then personally appeared the abovenamed John B. Marrow, and made oath that the foregoing account by him subscribed is true, according to Chapter 78, sections 12 and 13 of the Revised Statutes. Before me,
SIDNEY PERHAM, Clerk.
Paris, December 31, 1859.
A true copy of the original account,
Attest: SIDNEY PERHAM, Clerk.

COUNTY OF OXFORD
To Joseph L. Chapman, Dr.
For services as County Commissioner, 1859.

May 3.	To 50 miles travel from Andover to Sweden and Lovell, and one day attendance, on petition of N. Charles, agent of Lovell,	7 00
May 5.	To 70 miles travel from Sweden, Waterford, Lovell, Norway and Andover and 2 days on petition of J. T. Daniels and others,	11 00
June 15.	To 50 miles travel from Andover to Bethel and 2 days attendance on petition of agent for Bethel,	9 00
June 18.	To 40 miles travel from Andover to Mexico and 3 days attendance on petition of agents of Rumford,	10 00
June 27.	To 1[illegible]0 miles travel from Andover to Ingalls plantation and Bryant's Pond and 7 days attendance on petition of N. Dresser and others,	2[illegible] 00
July 13.	To 25 miles travel from Andover to Rumford and Roxbury and 2 days on petition of Joseph R. Andrews and others,	6 50
July 14.	To 50 miles travel from Andover to Mexico and Dixfield, and 1 day, adjourned meeting on pet. of agents of Rumford,	7 00
July 19.	To 110 miles travel from Andover to Oxford and Poland, and 1 day on petition of S. Rawson and others,	13 00
August 3.	To 170 miles travel from Andover to Porter and 2 days attendance on petition of G. G. Stacy, agent of Porter,	21 00
Sept. 5.	To 40 miles travel from Andover to Mexico and 1 day attendance, to locate road on petition of agents for Rumford,	6 00
October 15.	To 60 miles travel from Andover to Ingalls plantation and 5 days on petition of John M. Wilson and others,	16 00
November 1.	To 110 miles travel from Andover to Ingalls plantation and Bryant's Pond, and 17 days attendance on petition of Nat. Dresser and others,	45 00
November 18.	To 170 miles travel from Andover to Hiram, and 1 day attendance on petition of S. D. Wadsworth and others,	19 00
November 23.	To 15 miles travel from Andover to Rumford and 1 day to adjourned meeting on petition of J. R. Andrews and others,	3 50
Dec. 1.	To 70 miles travel from Andover to Carthage and 3 days attendance on petition of H. G. Ross and others,	13 00
Dec. 2.	To 15 miles travel from Andover to Rumford, and 1 day attendance on pet of J. R. Andrews and others,	3 50
Dec. 20.	To 170 miles travel from Andover to Brownfield and Fryeburg and 1 day attendance on petition of agents of Fryeburg,	19 00
	Ferriages for the year,	2 80
		$242 30

JOSEPH L. CHAPMAN.

Court Bills for 1859.

Jan. 4. To 70 miles travel and 3 days attendance, adj. term,	13 00
March 25. To 70 miles travel and 4 days attendance, adj. term,	15 00
May 14. To 70 miles travel and 5 days, attendance, reg. term,	17 00
July 28. To 70 miles travel and 3 days attendance, adj. term,	13 00
September 7. To 70 miles travel and 2 days attendance, adj. term,	11 00
September 24. To 70 miles travel and 4 days attendance, adj. term,	15 00
November 18. To 70 miles travel and 3 days attendance, adj. term,	13 00
December 31. To 70 miles travel and 5 days attendance, adj. term,	17 00
	$114 00

JOSEPH L. CHAPMAN.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.

Then personally appeared the abovenamed Joseph L. Chapman, and made oath that the foregoing account by him subscribed is true, according to chap. 78, secs. 12 and 13 of Revised Statutes. Before me,
SIDNEY PERHAM, Clerk.
Paris, December 31, 1859.
A true copy of the original account,
Attest: SIDNEY PERHAM, Clerk.

COUNTY OF OXFORD
To Eli B. Bean, Dr.
For services as County Commissioner for 1859.

May 3d.	To 25 miles travel from Brownfield to Waterford and 1 day attendance, on petition of Nath'l Charles, agt for Lovell,	4 50
May 4-5.	To 45 miles travel from Waterford to Norway and Brownfield, and 2 days on petition of J. E. Daniel et als.	8 50
June 14-15.	To 46 miles travel from Brownfield to Bethel and Newry, and 2 days attendance, on petition of Moses Mason, agt for Bethel,	8 60
June 16-18.	To 95 miles travel from Newry to Mexico and Brownfield, and 3 days attendance on petition of agents of Rumford,	15 50
June 21-27.	To 220 miles travel from Brownfield to Wilson's Mills, Ingalls plantation, and 7 days on petition of N. Dresser and als.	36 00
July 12-13.	To 70 mls travel from Brownfield to Andover and Roxbury, and 2 days attendance on petition of J. R. Andrews et als.	11 00
July 14.	To 90 miles travel from Andover to Mexico and Brownfield, adj. meeting, 1 day attendance, on pet. of agents of Rumford,	11 00
July 19.	To 70 miles travel from Brownfield to Oxford and Poland, and 1 day attendance on petition of Solon Rawson and others.	9 00
Aug. 2-3.	To 24 miles travel from Brownfield to Porter and 2 days attendance on petition of G. G. Stacy, agent for Porter,	6 40
Sept. 5.	To 130 miles travel from Brownfield to Mexico, adj. meeting, and 1 day attendance on petition of agents of Rumford,	15 00
Oct. 12-15.	To 110 miles travel from Brownfield to Wilson's Mills, Ingalls plantation, and 4 days attendance on petition of J. M. Wilson and others,	19 00
Oct. 16 to Nov. 1.	To 115 miles travel from Wilson's Mills, Ingalls plantation, to Bryant's Pond and 17 days attendance on petition of N. Dresser and others,	45 50
Nov. 18.	To 25 miles travel from Brownfield to Hiram and 1 day attendance on petition of S. D. Wadsworth and others,	4 50
Nov. 29 to Dec. 1.	To 85 miles travel from Brownfield to Dixfield and Carthage, and 3 days on petition of H. G. Ross and others,	14 50
Dec. 2.	To 100 miles travel from Carthage to Andover and Brownfield, and 1 day attendance on petition of J. R. Andrews and others,	12 00
Dec. 20.	To 16 miles travel from Brownfield to Fryeburg, and 1 day attendance on petition of agent of Fryeburg,	3 60
	Cash paid for ferriage during the year,	1 70
		$226 30

ELI B. BEAN.

Court Bills for 1859.

Jan'y 4—adjourned term. 80 miles travel, and 3 days attendance,	14 00
March 22-24—adj. term. 80 miles travel and 3 days attendance,	14 00
May 10-14—regular term. 80 miles travel and 4 days attendance,	16 00
July 26-28—adj. term. 80 miles travel and 3 days attendance,	14 00
Sept. 6-7—regular term. 80 miles travel and 2 days attendance,	12 00
Sept. 20-24—adj. term. 80 miles travel, and 4 days attendance,	16 00
Nov. 15-18—adj. term. 80 miles travel and 3 days attendance,	14 00
Dec. 27-31—adj. term. 80 miles travel and 5 days attendance,	18 00
	$118 00

ELI B. BEAN.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.

Then personally appeared Eli B. Bean, and made oath that the above account by him subscribed is true, according to chap. 78, secs. 12 and 13 of the Revised Statutes. Before me,
SIDNEY PERHAM, Clerk.
Paris, December 31, 1859.
A true copy of the original account,
Attest: SIDNEY PERHAM, Clerk.

AMBROTYPES!

THE BEST PLACE
For the People in this Vicinity to get a
GOOD PICTURE,
—IS AT—
CROCKETT'S ROOMS,
(Next door to the Post Office,)
NORWAY VILLAGE, MAINE.

HAVING good rooms, good light, good materials, and long experience, he will give you a good picture for a fair price, and warrant it.

All other kinds of Pictures taken, at prices corresponding to their merit.
Norway Village, Dec. 11, 1857. 45

D. F. NOYES,
BOOK SELLER & STATIONER!
AND DEALER IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
PERFUMERY,
DRUGS, MEDICINES, ETC., ETC.,
NO. 3 NOYES' BLOCK.
Jan. 29, '58. Norway Village, Me

J. W. PERKINS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
All Kinds of Foreign & Domestic
DRY GOODS, CARPETS
FEATHERS & MATTRESSES,
No. 3, Holland Block, Main Street,
JOHN W. PERKINS, } LEWISTON, Me.
JOS. W. PERKINS. }

A CARD.—A Missionary lately returned from Japan, has brought with him a receipt which has cured thousands, who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis and debility. I obtained it from a learned Physician, in the great city of Jeddo.

Having been cured by it myself, of Consumption, when all other means had failed, I am desirous of benefitting others by sending this recipe to all who may need it, free of charge. Address with stamp, for a reply.
Rev. WILLIAM COSGROVE,
*6m43 No. 230 Baltic St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

SHERIFF'S SALE. Oxford, ss., January 12, 1860. Taken on execution and will be sold by public auction on Saturday, the 18th day of February, A. D. 1860, at one o'clock, P. M., at the Clerk's Office, in Paris, all the right in equity of redemption which Oliver L. Pratt has in and to the house and land on which he now lives in said town of Paris, being the same conveyed by said Pratt by his deed of mortgage to Thomas E. Stearns, bearing date of May 31, 1858, recorded with Oxford Records, book 113, page 499; and the same conveyed by said Pratt by his deed of mortgage to Thomas E. Stearns, A. W. Stearns and M. M. Stinchfield, bearing date of Sept. 14, 1858, recorded with Oxford Records, book 116, page 11, to which deeds reference may be had for further particulars.
50 J. T. CLARK, Deputy Sheriff.

THE GREEN BOOK. Just published, 150 pages, price 25 cents; on Single and Married Life; or, The Institutes of Marriage; its Intent, Obligations, and Physical and Legal Disqualifications; the *rational* treatment of all private diseases in both sexes, &c. To which is added a poetical essay, entitled "Callipaedice; or the art of having and rearing beautiful and healthy children, by the late Robert J. Culverwell, Esq., M. D.

Sent free of postage, by the publishers, CHAS. KLINE & Co, box 4586, New York, or Dexter & Co., wholesale agents, 113 Nassau street, New York. Agents wanted everywhere.

Also, GRATIS, an extract and sample of the above, entitled: Dr. Culverwell's Lecture on the rational treatment of Spermatorrhoea and private diseases generally, detailing the means by which invalids may effectually cure themselves without the use of dangerous medicines, and at but little expense to themselves. Sent free by mail in a secure envelope, on the receipt of one stamp, to prepay postage, by addressing,
CHAS. KLINE, & CO.,
48 Box 4586, New York City.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

IN all the leading branches of manufacturing industry, the great practical superiority of Singer's Sewing Machines is a fact established beyond dispute. No tailor, shoe manufacturer, clothier, seamstress, dress-maker, saddler, carriage-trimmer, hat manufacturer, &c., can afford to do without them.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR,

Is only a fair average of the actual profit from the use of each one of these machines, and for confirmation of this truth, we refer to any one of the thousands of persons who use them. They are adapted to every sort of work, fine or coarse, upon silk, cotton, linen and woolen fabrics, also light and heavy leather. They never fail to give satisfaction.

To meet the growing demand for a smaller and more elegant machine for private and household purposes, we have just produced and are ready to receive orders for Singer's

NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,

Which is the most compact and beautiful Sewing Machine ever constructed. It is ornamented in the highest style of the art, and all who see it are delighted with it. It makes the improved interlocked stitch, and is capable of doing a greater variety of work in better style than any other Sewing Machine ever offered for family purposes.

It is not subject to the objection of using twice too much thread, and making a raveling seam, like the Grover & Baker; nor is it confined in its operation to a few thin fabrics, liable to get out of order and unfitted to use flax thread like the Wheeler & Wilson Machine; but is amply sufficient to perform all kinds of family sewing.

Price of Family Machines with iron table complete for use $100. The larger standard machines from $125 to $200. Send for I. M. Singer & Co's Gazette, a beautiful pictorial paper, devoted to Sewing Machines, and containing list of prices and all other information on the subject. It will be forwarded gratis.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
458 Broadway, New York.

BRANCH OFFICES IN

Boston	Albany	Baltimore	St Louis,
Providence	Gloversville	Cincinnati	N Orleans,
N. Haven	Rochester	Chicago	Mobile
Newark	Philadelphia,	Nashville	Paris, France
	Glasgow, Scotland.		

Local agents wanted. 24

FOR SALE—three fourths of an acre of land, with house and stable in good repair, situated on the west side of Hill Street in South Paris village. Also, seven acres of land lying about one-half of a mile from said stand, will be sold with the same.

The above property will be exchanged for a good farm. Any one wishing to make a good bargain will do well to call on
LAWSON HILL, at So. Paris.
South Paris, Nov. 17, 1859. 42

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned (successors to A. C. Libby & Co.,) have this day formed a Copartnership under the name of

ESTES & LIBBY.

For the transaction of

General Commission Business.

Also, dealers in

Butter, Cheese, Lard, Eggs, Apples, Potatoes, Beans, Peas, &c.,
188 Fore Street, head of Central Wharf,
PORTLAND.
A. H. ESTES,
Jan. 11, 1859. 5tf J. L. LIBBY.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

STATE OF MAINE.

STATEMENT of costs in Criminal Prosecutions, allowed by the Court of County Commissioners, at the December, adjourned Term, 1859, as certified to me by the Clerk of said Court.

State vs. Henry McIntire,	$15 01
Originated before John M. Eustis.	
State vs. David Wright,	34 48
State vs. David G. Wright,	32 93
Originated before John M. Eustis.	
State vs. George Bowker,	29 33
State vs. Elijah Libbey,	16 80
Originated before Orsamus Nute.	
State vs. Royal McLucas (1857.)	9 50
State vs. Warren Bean,	13 53
Originated before A. L. Burbank.	
State vs. Warren Bean,	6 95
Originated before A. L. Burbank.	
State vs. George W. Bean,	7 66
Originated before A. L. Burbank.	
State vs. John Meader,	31 90
Originated before Elias M. Carter.	
State vs. John Sawyer, (mittimus,)	3 50
State vs. George A. Strout,	18 51
Originated before S. D. Hutchinson.	

W. A. PIDGIN, Co. Treasurer.
Treasury Office, Paris, }
Jan. 3, 1860. } 49

BOARDING.—The subscriber has taken the house, formerly known as the Stage House, and fitted it up for the accommodation of boarders. Persons visiting the village, or stopping for a length of time, will be furnished with good rooms and board, at reasonable rates.
JOSIAH K. WEEKS.
Paris Hill, Dec. 8, 1859. 45

PERRY & SCRIBNER,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
OXFORD, ME.
JOHN J. PERRY, D. W. SCRIBNER.

THE
RUSSIA SALVE
VEGETABLE OINTMENT
Has been used and sold in Boston for the last Thirty Years, and its virtues have stood the test of time.

RUSSIA SALVE CURES BURNS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES CANCERS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE EYES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES ITCH.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES FELONS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCALD HEAD.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES NETTLE RASH.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES CUTS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES CORNS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCALDS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SALT RHEUM.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLEA BITES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES WHITLOWS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES ULCERS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES WARTS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE NIPPLES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES STIES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES FESTERS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES RINGWORM.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCURVY.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES BUNIONS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE LIPS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES INGROWING NAILS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SPIDER STINGS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SHINGLES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES ERUPTIONS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES MOSQUITO BITES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES CHILBLAINS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES FROZEN LIMBS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES WENS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE EARS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES BOILS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLESH WOUNDS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES PILES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES BRUISES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES CHAPPED HANDS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SPRAINS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SWELLED NOSE.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES ERYSIPELAS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES LAME WRIST.

Bites of Venomous Reptiles are instantly cured by this
EXCELLENT OINTMENT.
EVERY MOTHER WITH CHILDREN, and all Heads of Families,
Should keep a Box in the cupboard, or on the shelf, handy to use in
CASE OF ACCIDENT.
Price, 25 Cents per Box.
Put up in large size metal boxes, with an engraved wrapper, similar to the above engraving, without which none are genuine.
Sold in the United States and Canada by all vendors of Patent Medicines, Druggists, at most of the country stores, and by
Redding & Co., Proprietors,
No. 8 State Street, Boston
BARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agents.
40 NEW YORK.

NEW CATALOGUES
FOR
1859. G. G. EVANS & CO. 1859.
No. 45 Cornhill, Boston,
Great Fall and Winter
SALE COMMENCED!

In addition to our former large stock, we have just purchased from the
Trade Sales and Manufacturers,
$50,000 WORTH OF
New Books, Watches
AND
JEWELRY.
A Gift varying in price from 50 cts. to $100, given to the purchaser of every book.

WE take pleasure in stating that the liberal and increasing patronage bestowed on us by the people of New England, and other parts of the country, enable us to offer still greater inducements to purchasers of books, and individuals or associations getting up clubs, than ever before.

The advantages we possess over any other similar establishments in the country, especially for filling New England orders, must be evident to those acquainted with our position, and understand our superior and increasing facilities for doing business. Our advantages are as follows:

We publish a large list of valuable books.

We obtain large quantities of other valuable works in exchange for our own.

We buy large editions from other publishers for cash at very low prices.

We put no objectionable book on our catalogue.

We offer no inducements which we do not fulfill.

We buy our watches in large quantities for cash and of the best make.

We have our Jewelry made to order by the best manufacturers in this country and Europe.

By doing an extensive business we can make very valuable presents more frequently to purchasers.

Our present plan of operations is the same as originated five years ago by Mr. G. G. Evans, and is sanctioned not only by the highest Judicial authority in nearly every State in the Union, but by the voice of the people from Maine to California.

Schedule of Gifts!

Patent English Lever Watches	$16 30
Patent Anchor Gold Watches	50 00
Ladies' 18 car. case Gold Watches	50 00
Ladies' do do do	35 00
Gent's Silver Lever Watches	25 00
Gent's do do do	15 00
Gent's Silver Lepine Watches	12 00
Parlor Time Pieces, new pattern	12 00
Parlor Time Pieces from	$4 00 to 10 00
Gent's Gold Vest Chains	10 00 to 15 00
Gent's Heavy Plated Vest Chains	4 00 to 8 00
Ladies' Gold Chains	5 00 to 15 00
Misses' Gold Chains	2 00 to 5 00
Ladies' Gold Spring Lockets	5 00 to 10 00
Ladies' Gold Snap Lockets	3 00 to 6 00
Misses' Gold Lockets	1 00 to 3 00
Ladies' Lava Sets (pin & ear drops)	15 00
do cameo sets " " " "	5 00 to 10 00
do gold stone sets " " " "	6 00 to 10 00
Ladies' Cameo Pins	2 00 to 5 00
Ladies' Gold Stone Pins	2 00 to 5 00
Ladies' Florentine Pins	2 00 to 4 00
Gent's Gold Pencils	2 00 to 6 00
Gent's Gold Pencils with Gold Pens	4 00 to 8 00
Ladies' Gold Pencils	2 00 to 3 00
Ladies' Gold Pens with handles	1 00 to 2 00
Gent's Cluster Pins, opal centre	3 00
Gent's Pins, stone setting	1 50 to 2 50
Ladies' and Gent's Silver Pencils	75 to 1 50
Ladies' and Gent's Silver Pencils with Gold Pens	2 00
Ladies' Gold Bracelets, various styles	3 00 to 8 00
Ladies' and Misses' Ribbon Pins	1 00 to 2 00
Ladies' and Gent's Gold Sleeve Buttons	2 00 to 3 00
Gent's Cameo and Gold Stone Studs	4 00
Gent's Engraved Studs	3 00
Gent's Plain Studs	2 00
Ladies' Shawl and Ribbon Pins	3 50
Ladies' Gold Crosses	2 00
Ladies' Coral, Garnet, or Turquoise sets,	15 00
Ladies and Gents' money purses or pocket books	50
Ladies' Jet Breast Pins,	3 50
Ladies' Mosaic Breast Pins,	5 00
Gent's Cameo or Mosaic Bosom studs,	4 00
Music Boxes, from	5 0 to 12 00
Miscellaneous gifts, not enumerated above varying in value from	5 cts. to 25 00

Five hundred dollars worth of the above gifts, at the *lowest wholesale price*, will be distributed amongst the purchasers of every One Thousand dollars worth of books.

Our Catalogue of Books,

Is too extensive for particular description, containing the most valuable works in the various departments of literature, such as

Agricultural,	Dictionaries,	Musical,
Albums,	Historical,	Fiction,
Bibles, all prices,	Humorous,	Poetry,
Biographical,	Juvenile,	Travels,
Botanical,	Medicinal,	Adventures,
Cookery,	Mechanical,	Odd Fellowship

And Free Masonry,
TOGETHER WITH
Miscellaneous Works of all Kinds.
New books on hand as soon as issued.

CATALOGUES FURNISHED, GRATIS, ON APPLICATION.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

The most liberal commission, in money or books, will be given to persons or associations forming clubs for ten or more books, to be sent at one time. Postmasters, school teachers, students, clergymen, or any individual, can soon replenish or form a well selected library, without expense, by acting as our agent. Please send for a Catalogue and circular.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

As there are various parties advertising themselves as in the Gift business, some having the audacity to claim having been the "originators" but who have not the disposition or ability to fulfill their promises, we feel it a duty to ourselves and the public to state that we have no connection with any concern in New York or New England; and individuals sending money to such parties must not blame us if they get cheated,—or judge of the business by such a standard.

Orders from clubs or single individuals solicited from all parts of the country.
G. G. EVANS & CO.,
3m23 45 Cornhill, Boston.

FRANK H. SKILLINGS,
HOUSE,
SIGN,
CARRIAGE.
—AND—
ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.
SOUTH PARIS, ME.
Graining and Decorative Painting done in the best manner 7tf

Pine Lumber for Sale!

125,000 FEET Pine Lumber, for sale CHEAP, by the subscriber at his yard, in Norway Village.
HENRY RUST, Jr.
Norway, May 9th, 1859. 1315

Portland & Boston Line.

The splendid new sea-going steamers **Forest City, Lewiston and Montreal,** will until further notice, run as follows

Leave Atlantic Wharf, Portland, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, at 7 o'clock, P. M., and Central Wharf, Boston, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Fare, in cabin,	$1.25
On deck,	1.00

N. B. Each boat is furnished with a large number of state-rooms, for the accommodation of ladies and families; and travellers are reminded that by taking this line, much saving of time and expense will be made, and that the inconvenience of arriving in Boston at late hours in the night will be avoided.

The boats arrive in season to take the earliest trains out of the city.

The company are not responsible for baggage to an amount exceeding $50 in value, and that personal, unless notice is given and paid for at the rate of one passenger for every $500 additional value.

☞ Freight taken as usual.
L. BILLINGS, Agent.

LOST—A note of hand dated sometime in April 1857, given to the subscriber by Zila F. Durkee, for the payment of fifty-nine dollars and some cents on demand. All persons are hereby cautioned against buying said note as the payment has been stopped. PETER BENNETT.

CONFECTIONERY!
—AND—
Fancy Goods!
New Stock, Cheaper than ever,
J. H. RAWSON,

WOULD inform his customers that he has just made some improvements which add much to the convenience of his Confectionery Store and Oyster Saloon, and has just opened

A NEW LOT OF GOODS,

Which he offers for sale cheaper than can be procured this side of Boston

Thankful for past favors, and confident of being able to give perfect satisfaction, he would invite attention to his new stock, which consists in part of

Choice Confectionery,
Of every variety, and of the best quality.
RAISINS, PRUNES,
Nuts of all kinds, Figs, Fig Paste, &c., &c.

STATIONERY, &c.

Is also constantly supplied with a full assortment of PAPER, of all kinds,
ENVELOPES,
INK,
PENS AND PENCILS,
LEAD & SLATE PENCILS,
PENHOLDERS,
ACCOUNT BOOKS,
DIARIES,
MEMORANDUM BOOKS,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

Fancy Goods.
Pocket Knives, Needles, Pins, Watch Keys, Cards, Paper Dolls, Court Plaster,
FISHING TACKLE, OF ALL KINDS!
Percussion Caps,
AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TOYS.
GUTTA PERCHA PENS,
The best and cheapest in use.
TOBACCO, CIGARS, AND PIPES.

Tobacco of the best brands, smoking and chewing, fresh and nice, Cigars of all kinds, Clay and Fancy Pipes, together with a variety of

PATENT MEDICINES,
Essences, Extracts, &c.

Oysters Furnished at All Hours!
Cooked in any manner desired.

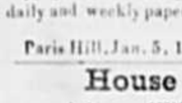
Oysters and Chowders cooked to order, and delivered at private residences, without extra charge! Oysters furnished by the pint, quart, or gallon, cheaper than can be obtained elsewhere.

Clams and Fresh Fish constantly on hand.

His motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits;" and he simply wishes those in want of such articles as he keeps, to call and examine before purchasing.

In his Saloon will always be found the latest daily and weekly papers.
J. H. RAWSON.
Paris Hill, Jan. 5, 1859. 49

House for Sale.



THE subscriber offers for sale his story and a half house, situated on Lincoln street, Paris Hill, together with the land, 1-4 of an acre, on which it stands. The house is 22 by 25, with ell, 19 by 27, with good cellar under main part. There is a good well of soft water. Will be sold at a reasonable price if applied for soon. For particulars inquire of
35 EMERSON COLBURN.

BELKNAP COUNTY
Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
LACONIA, N. H.
RICHARD GOVE, President.
E. A. HIBBARD, Secretary.
Capital, $200,000.

The First Class includes Farmer's buildings, and their contents.

The Second Class includes Stores, Shops, Dwelling-houses, &c., and their contents, in villages,

W. B. LAPHAM, Agent,
BRYANT'S POND, ME.

W. B. L. is also agent for the York County, Atlantic, Rockingham and Waterville Mutual Insurance Companies.

All communications by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.
Bryant's Pond, July 30, 1859. 27tf

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber would say to his friends and the public generally, that he is still at work at his trade and will do up any job in his line, as well as any blacksmith in the County of Oxford. Please call and see.

Shop on the hill, opposite Hersey's Foundry
J. B. STUART.
South Paris, April, 1859. 13

MANNING & BROWN,
Commission Merchants,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FLOUR, PRODUCE, FRUITS, &C.
Agents for the Shaker Mills Flour,
222 & 224 FORE, CORNER UNION STREET
PORTLAND.
CHA'S F. MANNING. CHA'S D. BROWN

REFERENCES—J. B. Brown & Son, and Sanborn & Carter, Portland; Brickett, Denison & Co., Boston; W. J. Emmett, New York

The Great Healer of Mankind
TAKE THEM AND LIVE!
☞ *NEGLECT THEM AND DIE!* ☜
Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills and Kid Strengthening Plasters.

Herrick's
SUGAR COATED PILLS.

The Children cry for them!

This remarkable American remedy is carrying the world by storm. Over five millions of boxes are sold annually. Composed entirely of Flowers, Roots, Balsams and extracts, their effect on the human system is pleasant, satisfactory and successful. Acting directly on the blood, glands, solids, and fluids of the body, their use is attended with the happiest effect. In sudden attacks of disease one or two doses always cures. In old standing cases of sickness, small doses—repeated frequently—so cleanses the system, that good health is the result No change in employment or diet is necessary. They never cause sore mouths, swelled joints, aching limbs, etc., as do many other kinds. They are warranted to give satisfaction, or the price will be refunded. They are considered cheaper, safer, prettier, and in all respects superior to any purgative pill in the world. The discovery of coating a pill with sugar emanated with Dr. Herrick All others are counterfeits, and if used, will do harm, and disappoint the sick. Herrick's pills are elegantly put up, 30 in a box, with a large sheet of directions, and sell for 25 cents per box; 5 boxes for $1.

Herrick's Kid Strengthening Plasters.
THE GREAT STRENGTHENER AND PAIN DESTROYER.
The Best and Cheapest Household Remedy in the World.

These renowned Plasters cure pains, weakness and distress in the back, sides and breast, in five hours. Indeed, so certain are they to do this, that the proprietor warrants them. Spread from resins, balsams and gums, on beautiful kid leather, renders them peculiarly adapted to the wants of Females and others. Their application is universal—equally to the strong man, the delicate woman, and the feeble infant. To each and all they will prove a balm and a blessing. Their use is agreeable and without annoyance or trouble. Each Plaster will wear from one to four months, and in rheumatic complaints, sprains and bruises, frequently effect cures when all other remedies fail. Full directions will be found on the back of each. Public speakers, vocalists, ministers of the gospel, will strengthen their lungs and improve their voices by wearing them on their breast. Price 18 3-4 cents.

☞ The above articles are sold by all Druggists throughout the United States, Canadas and South America, and at wholesale by all large druggists in the principal cities.
HERRICK & BROTHER,
Practical Chemists, Albany, N.Y.
E. BLASHFIELD, Travelling Agent. 41

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A COMPOUND REMEDY is which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

Scrofula and Scrofulous Complaints, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Syphilis, and Syphilitic affections, Mercurial Disease, Dropsy, Neuralgia or Tic Douloureux, Debility, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from Impurity of the Blood.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and scrofulous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions or sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed or sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of the sarsaparilla, or anything else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they only contain little, if any Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing that it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 a Bottle;—6 Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of throat and lung complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use in this section we need not do more than assure the people its quality has been kept up to the best it has ever been, and that it may be relied upon to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
FOR THE CURE

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are Sugar coated so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price, 25 cents per box; Five boxes for $1.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Statesmen, Physicians and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The agents below named furnish gratis our American Almanac in which they are given; with also full description of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our remedies are for sale by B. F. Bates & Co., Paris; Dr. Rust, So. Paris; D. F. Noyes, Norway; S. Morse, North Turner; Teague Bros. Turner; Barrows & Ellis, Canton; Atwood & Co., Buckfield; Chase & Co., Dixfield, and by all druggists and merchants. 25

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

THE GREAT REMEDY
For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and
INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

ABOUT six years ago the European Cough Remedy was introduced into this State, and it is to be presumed that but few are now unacquainted with its virtues; many are now living, who, but for its remedial power, would have been long since in the spirit land. The Agents have just received a fresh supply of this invaluable medicine and all who are suffering from coughs, and have therefore cause for dreading consumption, are invited to give it a trial. The following case of cure has been sent with a request that it should be published for the benefit of others; it is from Veranus P. York, Esq., formerly of Meredith Village, now of Landoff, N. H.

Rev. Walter Clarke—Dear Sir: Among the thousands of thankful hearts, as expressed to you by letter, please accept my sincere thanks for your valuable cough medicine, for I am truly thankful that I ever heard of the European Cough Remedy. I was afflicted with a Cough for over two long years, a part of the time very severely. I tried almost everything that I could hear of; and also quite a number of physicians, but without receiving any permanent benefit. I was then advised to try your European Cough Remedy, and accordingly bought one of the small bottles, which made me some better. I then procured a large bottle, and before I had taken half of it, my cough had left me, and my lungs were restored. I am, therefore prepared to say from personal experience, that in my opinion the European Cough Remedy is the best medicine for coughs ever discovered. VERANUS P. YORK.

Trial bottles, 25 cents. Large bottles, containing the quantity of four trial bottles, 75 cents. The European Cough Remedy is prepared by Rev. WALTER CLARKE, Minot, Me., (late Cornish,) by whom agents are supplied. Sold by all respectable druggists and medicine dealers everywhere

For sale by B. F. Bates & Co., and J. H. Rawson, Paris; W. A. Rust, So. Paris; C. & O. H. Mason, Bethel; D. W. Noble, South Waterford; O. Porter, Waterford; Barnes Walker, Lovell; C. T. Chase & Co., Dixfield; E. Atwood and C. B. Atwood, Buckfield; J. P. Hubbard & Co., Hiram; D. F. Noyes, Norway. 1y22

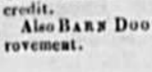
Paris & Bridgton Stage.

A STAGE leaves Bridgton Centre, from the Bridgton House, daily, at 7 1-2 o'clock, A. M., passing through North Bridgton, Harrison and Norway, connecting with the cars at South Paris which arrive in Portland at 2 o'clock, P.M. Returning, leaves South Paris on the arrival of the 1.15 train from Portland and arrives in Bridgton at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The above stage runs to Fryeburg, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Returns Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Down tickets to be had of the driver: up tickets for Harrison, Bridgton and Fryeburg, sold at the Grand Trunk Depot, Portland.
34 J. W. FOWLER, Driver.

Farmers of Fryeburg,
And Vicinity, Take Notice.



THE SUBSCRIBER WILL be constantly supplied with PLOWS of the latest and most approved pattern, from a manufactory in our own State, which he will sell cheap for cash or short credit.

Also BARN DOOR TRUCKS with a recent improvement. J. S. POWERS.

NEW ENGLAND AILMENTS!
—AND—
THE ONLY REMEDY.

THE Eastern States, included in that section of the union which is most widely known as New England, contain a thrifty, industrious, intelligent people, who have achieved an uncommon degree of prosperity; with a climate extremely trying to some constitutions, and a soil of small fertility, they have contrived to surpass more favored communities in almost everything that conduces to social comfort and happiness. Unfortunately they are occasionally so absorbed in business and mental cultivation that they neglect the precautions which are essential to bodily health. Dyspepsia and physical debility are prevalent among all classes. The first disease is produced by inattention to the digestive organs, which are so susceptible of derangement. Thousands are now paying the penalty of this neglect, and suffering daily the most trying pains, almost without hope of relief. They have come to believe that their ailment is chronic, and that they must bear with it to the end. It gratifies us exceedingly to announce to these afflicted individuals that they may now command a remedy of unquestionable potency and virtue, which has never been known to fail in all cases of digestive weakness or derangement. Hundreds of tongues are ready to grow eloquent in praise of this wonderful conqueror of dyspepsia, which is known as

DR. J. HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
Stomach Bitters!

But that numerous class who devote themselves to literary and other sedentary pursuits, and in consequence of a want of physical exercise, become the victims of languor and debility, without nerve or appetite, have hitherto sought in vain for some invigorating, life giving medicine, whose effects upon the system shall be both speedy and permanent. Physicians of eminence, and profoundly acquainted with the requirements of the human frame, commend HOSTETTER'S BITTER'S as the safest and swiftest stimulant to the recuperative energies of the system yet discovered It restores the appetite, gives fresh vigor to the digestive organs, sends the blood through the veins with a more lively current, corrects a tendency to depression of spirits, and fits a man for the transaction of business with a cheerful heart and active mind. Unlike other medicines which have been devised for the same object, the BITTERS do not act spasmodically, or with temporary power—the influence of the remedy is lasting. And if a patient will but give some attention to securing proper exercise, after the relief has been afforded, he need fear no return of the affliction. The debility natural to the encroachment of years upon the bodily frame is also alleviated by this great strengthening medicine, thus enabling the aged to pass their declining days in physical ease, whereas they are now suffering from extreme weakness and nervousness. To this venerable class of people, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be commended as invaluable. The proprietors of this invigorator have in addition, a deep gratification in assuring Nursing Mothers that they will find the bitters the safest and best of restoritives. Very few medicines are sanctioned by physicians as proper to be administered during the period of nursing; and this has gained an universal preference.

☞ Those who desire to purchase this great remedy for Dyspepsia and Debility should remember the precise title, Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters. It is put up in quart bottles, with the name, Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, blown on the bottle, and also stamped on the cap covering the cork, with the autograph of Hostetter & Smith on the label. These things are important on account of the numerous counterfeits in the market.

☞ Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa., and also sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America and Germany.

Sold by B. F. Bates & Co., Paris; Dr. W. A Rust, South Paris; D. F. Noyes, Norway; M Robinson, Mechanic Falls.

Wholesale by W. F. Phillips, Portland.

Weeks & Potter, Boston, General Agents to the New England States and Provinces. 16

KENNEDY'S
Medical Discovery,
THE GREATEST OF THE AGE.

MR. KENNEDY of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, from the worst scrofula down to a common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two. He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will cure the system of biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humors of the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running in the ears and blotches in the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate cases of rheumatism.

Three to six bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles cure the very worst cases of scrofula.

A benefit is always expected from the first bottle, and a perfect cure warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Nothing looks so improbable to those who have in vain tried all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that a common weed, growing in our pastures, and along old stone walls should cure every humor; yet it is now a fixed fact. If you have a humor it has got to start. There are no ifs or and's about it, curing some cases but not yours.—He has peddled over a thousand bottles of it in the vicinity of Boston, and knows the effect of it in every case. It has already done some of the greatest cures ever done in Massachusetts. He has given it to children a year old, and to old and to old people of sixty; and has seen poor, puny looking children, whose flesh was soft and flabby, restored to a perfect state of health by the use of one bottle.

To those who are troubled with sick headache, one bottle will always cure it. It gives great relief in catarrh and dizziness. Some who have taken it have been costive for years, and have been regulated by it. Where the body is sound it works quite easy, but where there is any derangement of the functions of nature, it will cause very singular feelings, but you must not be alarmed—they will disappear in from four days to a week. There is never a bad result from it—on the contrary when that feeling is gone, you will feel yourself like a new person. I heard some of the most extravagant encomiums of it that man ever listened to.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get and enough of it.

ROXBURY, Sept. 19, 1853.

This to certify that H. H. HAY, Druggist, Portland, is the only duly authorized general agent for my Medical Discovery for the State of Maine, and that he is supplied with the genuine, direct from my Laboratory. DONALD KENNEDY.

H. H. HAY, Druggist, Portland, the only authorized agent for Maine.

Sold by Andrews & Bates, Paris Hill; W. A. Rust, So. Paris; E. Atwood & Co., Buckfield; D. F. Noyes, Norway. 5

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

FAIRBANKS'
CELEBRATED
Railroad, Hay, Coal & Store
SCALES,
OF EVERY VARIETY.
Fairbanks & Brown,
12 34 KILBY ST. BOSTON.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated in Hamlin's Grant, three miles from Bryant's Pond, on the main travelled road to Rumford, Andover and Dixfield.

The farm consists of about 170 acres of good land—a sufficient quantity of which is in tillage, and cuts from 35 to 40 tons of hay annually, with good woodland and pasturage. The farm is well watered.

The buildings consist of a brick story and a half house, three square rooms and three sleeping rooms finished. Barn, 72 x 40, two sheds, 15 x 40. There are good wells in barnyard and in the house. The hay in hand, and farming tools will also be sold. HUDSON BAILEY.
Hamlin's Grant, Nov. 8, 1859. 41